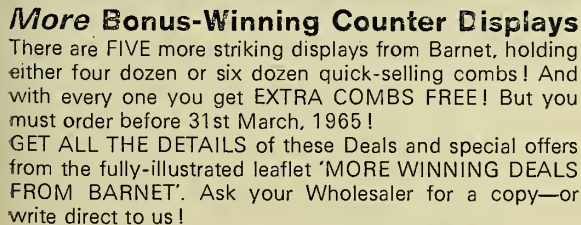


DEAL S41



Please supply:	ITEM	QUANTITY
	Deal No. S40 Deal(s)
	Deal No. S41 Deal(s)

And a free copy of the Barnet leaflet 'More Winning Deals from Barnet'.
(tick if required)

NAME

ADDRESS

HUBBARD, J. A.



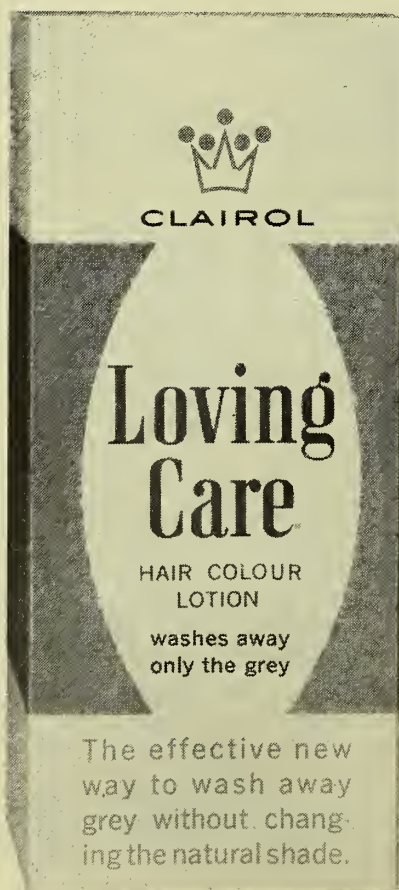
No. 4436

Branch Events	179	News in Brief	171
Business Changes	174	New Products	177
Coming Events	191	Overseas News	175
Commercial Television	192	Patents	190
Company News	174	Personalities	174
Contemporary Themes	190	Pharmacist's Anthology	183
Deaths	175	Poser Solution	180
Expansion Projects	172	Prescribers' Press	192
In Parliament	173	Trade Marks	190
Inquests	175	Trade Notes	178
Legal Reports	173	Trade Report	187
New Companies	192	Wills	192

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £3 10s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 5d.).

NOW! LOVING CARE Clairol's GOES NATIONAL

...after a tremendously successful test market, with the biggest ever TV campaign for a hair colourant in the U.K.



Outstanding test area success has shown that Loving Care has a great ready-made market.

The only semi-permanent hair colourant that completely covers every grey hair.

There are thousands of women with grey or greying hair who will welcome Loving Care . . . will try it and become regular users. This is a profitable growing market you cannot afford to miss.

Loving Care is the fabulous lotion which colours only the grey – leaves the natural hair colour unchanged.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Loving Care is distributed in the U.K. by Bristol Myers . . . your representative will be happy to supply you with details of the generous Introductory Offer.

STARTING ON MARCH 9th

Clairol are organising a series of evening demonstrations of the product in use. These will be an invaluable sales aid to you and your staff. Ask your representative to give you information on the demonstrations to be held in your area.

CLAIROL LIMITED, 66 BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183

FEBRUARY 20, 1965

No. 4436

More for The Health Service RISE IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COSTS

RATHER more than £20 millions is now required for the Health Service in a year. That figure emerges from the Civil Estimates, 1964-65, Supplementary Estimates (H.M. Stationery Office, price 21s. 6d.).

The pharmaceutical services in England and Wales now require £6,859,000, which is up for reasons of "increased number of prescriptions; higher average net ingredient cost per prescription; increased rate of remuneration for chemists; increased rate of container allowance." In Scotland, the need is for an extra £519,000, the "effect of increased demand and higher average cost per prescription, partly offset by additional payments by patients." Another £404,000 required for the Ministry of Health is accounted for by increased pay for staff and an extra £45,000 for the "smoking and health campaign." The Medical Research Council needs an additional net provision of £235,000, again the result of pay awards. The hospital services in England and Wales require an additional £11,576,000, in-

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES 1964-65

TABLE 1	ENGLAND AND WALES £'000	SCOTLAND £'000
Present provision	88,473	9,094
Revised estimate	95,332	9,613
Increase	6,859	519

TABLE 2	ENGLAND AND WALES (£'000)		SCOTLAND (£'000)	
	Present provision	Revised provision	Present provision	Revised provision
Payments to pharmacists:				
Ingredient cost	70,038	72,647	7,556.5	7,962
On-cost	9,558	10,107	1,415	1,506.5
Dispensing fees and rota payments	25,608	29,454	2,121.5	2,140.5
Payments to medical and dental practitioners	4,230	4,450	233.5	260.5
	109,434	116,658	11,325.5	11,869.5
less payments by patients	20,961	21,326	2,231.5	2,256.5
	88,473	95,332	9,094	9,613

cluding £10 increasing the original provision of £40,000 for royalty payments in respect of patented drugs. There is the added explanation: "Delay in outcome of negotiations." Miscellaneous health and welfare services in England and Wales are to cost a net £140,000. An additional £149,000 to meet heavier buying of bulk orange juice to replenish stocks and to meet increased demands is offset by a net saving of £50,000 in respect of the purchase of vaccine and drugs, the result, it is stated, of saving £83,000 on poliomyelitis vaccine (due mainly to lower price). Owing to

increased demand for poliomyelitis vaccine, the figures for Scotland are increased from the original provision of £29,000 to £35,000. The estimated cost for "other vaccines, drugs, etc.", has been increased from £9,000 to £10,000. There is also an extra allocation of £26,000, making £99,000 in all, for increased purchases of vitamin products and bulk orange juice concentrate.

Weighing Machines

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS

THE Board of Trade has issued regulations controlling weighing machines "available for use by the public whether on payment or otherwise." The Weights and Measures (Person Weighing Machines), Regulations, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence). On and after July 31, 1966, it will be an offence to use such machines unless they have been first tested and stamped by an inspector of weights and measures. The regulations also set out standards for the construction of person weighing

machines but they do not become effective until January 1, 1970. Provisions relating to testing, limits of error and stamping came into operation on February 12.

To Protect Consumers

A NEW TRUST LAUNCHED IN LONDON

A NEW organisation that will concern itself with protecting purchasers of, among other things, "pharmaceutical products where freely available," embarked on its career by way of a Press conference in London on February 11. Entitled the Housewife's Trust, its chairman is Lady Phillips, who was for many years a member of the British Standards Institution advisory service. Objects of the new body are defined as being:

To establish an independent organisation to safeguard the housewife in defined spheres of interest and to make representations on her behalf to official bodies; to liaise with appropriate wholesale and retail trade organisations and with manufacturers and their agents.

To issue monthly to Trust subscribers a Fair Price Guide and/or its publication *Insight*, such publications to be independently edited and to be free of any advertising whatsoever.

To form a general inquiry bureau to which members may refer for guidance and to which complaints may be taken for investigation.

To establish a product evaluation service to carry out investigations and to undertake further product research as determined by the Trust.

Main items in the "defined sphere of interest" are foods and grocery products and confectionery; durable products are expressly excluded. The phrase "where freely available" applied to pharmaceutical products is not explained; presumably they are those on sale at grocery shops and supermarkets. Subscription is £1 a year for private members; £2 for corporate bodies. The Trust will watch prices, distribution



STUDENT INTEREST IN MANUFACTURE: Pharmacy students from the Welsh College of Advanced Technology pictured recently at the Greenford headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. The visitors toured the laboratories and saw something of the work in the pharmacy unit, analytical and tablet departments and pharmaceutical packing, including sterile filling.

methods, packaging (with particular reference to quantity of contents) and marketing. It will seek to provide answers to such questions as whether a reduced price of one item is being compensated for by an increase on another; how to assess the value of a "new pack"; what to do when a favourite product becomes difficult to obtain. Headquarters of the Trust is at 2 The Broadway, London, N.8; secretary is T. L. Shaw.

Franco-British Congress

NO BOOKING YET FOR 1965 MEETING

AN announcement from the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission states that it is expected that the next Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress will be held at Torquay, May 14-17. A firm announcement is being made in the pharmaceutical Press on March 6, after local arrangements have been approved by the Commission. In the meantime the Commission requests members not to write for application forms, which will not be available until after the official announcement.

Pesticides

LIST OF COMMON NAMES

THE British Standards Institute has issued a revised list of Recommended Common Names for Pesticides, B.S. 1831: 1965. The new publication lists more than 150 shortened non-

proprietary names, recommended for the easy identification of pesticides with long chemical names. In addition the standard lists the full chemical name and structural formula of each compound, together with other non-proprietary names that have been used. The class of compound — acaricide, bactericide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematocide, rodenticide — is indicated. Copies of B.S. 1831 (price 25s.) may be obtained from the B.S.I. Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Postage will be charged extra to non-subscribers.

National Insurance

NEW RATES EFFECTIVE MARCH 29

THE flat rate National Insurance contributions are being increased from March 29. The following are the main rates (other rates will also be increased).

EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEE		EMPLOYER		TOTAL	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Not contracted out						
Man 18 or over	13	8	12	11	26	7
Woman 18 or over	11	5	11	2	22	7
Contracted out						
Man 18 or over	16	1	15	4	31	5
Woman 18 or over	12	11	12	8	25	7
SELF-EMPLOYED	s.	d.				
Man 18 or over	18	8				
Woman 18 or over	15	4				
NON-EMPLOYED						
Man 18 or over	14	11				
Woman 18 or over	11	7				

Graduated contributions remain unchanged.

DOCTORS' PAY

Statement by Ministry of Health

A SUMMARY of the present situation in the doctors' pay dispute has been issued by the Ministry of Health. It states that the independent Review Body has recommended an increase of £5½ millions a year in the net remuneration of general practitioners and has made a recommendation for the distribution of most of that sum. The award was made one year before the end of the three-year period for which the increase recommended in 1963 was intended to be current and was based on a comparatively recent increase in work load of general practitioners. The Review Body was appointed, says the Ministry, with the agreement of the profession and on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, to provide an impartial assessment of the fair level of income for doctors. The award has been accepted in its entirety by the Government, but leaders of the general practitioners have criticised: (a) the amount; (b) the Review Body's recommendation as to the distribution of the amount among general practitioners; (c) the pool system. In reply to (a) the Ministry says that the increase recommended will raise the average net income of family doctors by about £250 a year, to £2,775 for National Health Service general practice alone and to just over £3,000 from all official sources, private practice earnings being additional. An average of a further £1,450 is paid from public funds to meet the whole of the expenses incurred by general practitioners collectively. On (b) it is sug-

gested that the recommendation was intended to secure a substantially higher increase in net income to those doctors whose net incomes are depressed by high practice expenditure, particularly on the employment of ancillary staff. The pool system was advocated by the profession in 1951 and the leaders of the profession urged its retention before the Royal Commission which reported as recently as 1960. The general medical services committee has recommended to the British Medical Association council that the profession's representatives should initiate immediate discussions with the Ministry "with a view to devising an entirely new contract of service." The committee say that an essential preliminary to negotiations must be an undertaking by the Minister to adhere to previous assurances that no scheme of more direct payment of practice expenses would be imposed on the profession against their will. The Committee also stipulates that the £5½ millions recommended increase should be added unconditionally and immediately to the pool for distribution in the form of capitation fees. That would be directly contrary to the recommendations of the Review Body and would create a new situation, says the Ministry statement. "The Minister of Health has already made it clear that he is prepared to consider any proposals on changes in the system of remuneration and the form of the contract which the leaders of the profession wish to put before him."

Academic Awards

NATIONAL COUNCIL NAMES ITS DEGREES

THE Council for National Academic Awards has adopted the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) and Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), as its awards at first degree level. An additional mark of distinction, denoted by a star (B.A.* or B.Sc.*) is being awarded to a student who successfully completes a sandwich course integrating academic study and industrial training. In deciding on those degree titles the Council considered the opinion that its degrees should be confined to B.A. and B.Sc., whatever the nature of the course. [The Council is an autonomous body established by Royal Charter in 1964 with powers to award degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic awards to persons who have successfully pursued courses of approved study or research at establishments other than universities.]

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

West Tyrone Chemists

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER

APPROXIMATELY 120 guests attended a successful first annual dinner of the Ulster Chemists' Association, West Tyrone branch, held in Omagh, on January 20. The branch president (Mr. T. G. Rutledge) welcomed the guests who included the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (Mr. N. C. Cooper) and Mrs. Cooper, the Society's secretary (Mr. W. Gorman), the president of the Ulster Chemists' Association (Mr. J. C. Wellwood) and Mrs. Wellwood, the vice-president (Mr. J. K. McGregor) and Mrs. McGregor, secretary (Miss A. E. Strachan), Mr. J. N. Patterson (Ministry of Home Affairs) and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. A. W. Kernahan (pharmaceutical officer, Northern Ireland General Health Services Board) and a number of members of the U.C.A. Executive and their wives were also present. A telegram conveying best wishes was received from Mr. J. F. Rankin, treasurer, who was unable to attend. Mr. Wellwood passed on to the branch the best wishes of the Executive. He expressed his pleasure that Mr. Rutledge was the first president, and congratulated him on keeping the Omagh Chemists' Association (from which, at its reformation two years ago the Branch had been formed) together for many years. The vigorous state of the branch, he said, must make Mr. Rutledge happy as the strength of the Association lay in the strength and solidarity of its local associations.

The branch secretary (Mr. W. C. Magee) had been elected to attend meetings of the Executive Committee and, said Mr. Wellwood, was appreciated for his co-operation and constructive criticism. Mr. H. W. Boyd also replied on behalf of the guests. The arrangements for the dinner, which was followed by cabaret and dancing, were carried out by Mr. Magee. A donation of £20 from the function was forwarded to the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE retail prices index in January was 109.5 (January 1962=100).

THE Development of Inventions Bill transfers the financing of the National Research Development Corporation from the Board of Trade to the Minister of Technology.

GIVEN sufficient support from industry, the Board of Trade propose to arrange a British section in the Hall of Nations at the Vienna International Autumn Trade Fair to be held September 12-19.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has advised any of its members who may be contemplating conducting a pharmacy in a supermarket or who may be approached to do so, to communicate with the secretary and registrar.

AMONG the goods stolen from the pharmacy of R. C. Green, Ltd., 187A Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, recently, were drugs, razors, films and cash. Besides tablets and capsules, some codeine phosphate and pilocarpine were found to be missing.

RECENT studies by the World Health Organisation have shown that in seventy-six of 105 countries considered, the number of cases of syphilis was, in 1955, the lowest ever recorded. Since then, the number has increased steadily.

Two leaflets, one addressed to employers, the other to those seeking a professional job, explaining how the Ministry of Labour's Professional and Executive Register works, are being widely distributed through local Employment Exchanges.

A NEW catalogue of the 1,300 species held in the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria, which is housed at Torry Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Aberdeen, has been published for D.S.I.R. by H.M. Stationery Office (price 9s. per copy).

BOOTS, Ltd., are taking a shop unit at a new £½ million combined agricultural, commercial, business and shopping centre being built on the outskirts of Stirling, Stirlingshire. It is understood that the unit will be used for the sale of "agricultural specialities." The centre is due to open in 1966.

THIEVES broke into the combined post office and pharmacy of E. Davis (Chemists), Ltd., 402 Hendre Farm Drive, Newport, Mon, recently and stole a safe containing £400 in cash, and postal orders and stamps worth about £1,200. The manager (Mr. R. Connelly), said the raiders gained entrance by sawing a hole about 3 ft. square in the back door.

THE Medical Research Council has set up a brain metabolism research unit in the department of pharmacology, Edinburgh University Medical School. It will study the metabolic pathways of amino acids and other substances in the brain and tissue fluids. The action of psychotropic drugs will be used to determine whether there are metabolic defects in psychoses and whether such defects can be corrected.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Crisis

OVER the past week activities in the field of medicine appear to have reached a crisis, so far as the general-practice section of the National Health Service is concerned, and there now seems to be a prospect of a mass tendering of the official three months' notice to terminate the contract. What percentage of doctors would, in the event, cease to give a service under National Health auspices remains to be seen, if, in fact, that situation ever arises. Clearly there is dissatisfaction and frustration—a feeling to which pharmacy has been no stranger over the years. It is vitally important in a dispute of this kind that the issues should be clearly understood, and I must confess that some of the arguments have proved difficult to follow. For example, following a meeting of the B.M.A.'s General Services Committee in December 1964, it was agreed to issue the following statement to the Press: "The British Medical Association has studied the joint statement on incomes issued by the Government. Doctors' pay is regularly reviewed by the independent Review Body procedure recommended by the Royal Commission and accepted by the Government, Parliament and the profession. The Association has complete confidence in that body and is equally confident in assuming that the Government will accept and act promptly upon any recommendations which this independent Review Body may make." The Review Body made its recommendations and the Government accepted them, so that it would appear that the statement issued prior to the publication of the Review Body's recommendations no longer holds. I have little doubt that much hard bargaining will follow in the coming months, and it is to be hoped that some means will be found of reaching agreement. Nothing alienates public sympathy more quickly than any action which upsets an accepted pattern of life.

Practice committee

Thanks to the address given by Mr. J. B. Grosset to the Enfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, members will now have a clearer understanding of the purpose and work of the Council's Practice Committee, of which he is chairman. It is a committee of recent birth, but it has, as the address indicated, important functions. The speaker referred to the innovation of a pharmacy within a supermarket, expressing the opinion that that was no place for pharmacy—an opinion that will be shared by all who have any feeling for the raising of professional standards. That is not to suggest that there is anything unprofessional about the standards of pharmacy carried on in that place, but I—and I think many others—would be difficult to convince that pharmacy is in suitable surroundings in such an environment. Mr. Grosset said that he would like to see the Society given the power to refuse to register or re-register a pharmacy. It is possible that a convincing case could be made out for the obtaining of such powers—for they will not be given, they will have to be fought for. I have no doubt that the time is ripe for a thorough inquiry into the matter, for the arguments for an alteration in the law would require to be carefully prepared. The Committee seems to be settling down nicely, and it may find an opportunity for tackling the problem of limitation of pharmacies and all that goes with limitation. The day of spontaneous activity is over.

Pre-graduate training

It seems, from the report of the proceedings at the February meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, that the Company Chemists' Association has made representation to the Privy Council for the continuance of pre-graduate training, and that the Council has replied confirming its previously stated attitude in the matter to the effect that it can no longer recognise such training. Thanks to Mr. A. Howells (p. 158), we learn that both documents were excellent, and it would be difficult to say which was the better. I am in no position to question the judgment of Mr. Howells, for he has seen the documents and I have not. It does appear, from the brief reference, that Mr. Howells has registered his regret that no compromise has been found possible, but his seems to have been a lone voice.

Temporarily Exempted from Resale Prices Act

FIRST LIST OF ACCEPTED REGISTRATIONS

THE Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements has issued the first list of classes of goods of which particulars are entered in the register prepared under Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act, 1964. The list defines the goods excluded from the general ban on the maintenance of minimum resale prices (when that comes into effect) until the Restrictive Practices Court has decided whether or not they are to be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act. The list contains "most of the classes of goods which appear likely to be of general interest," including medicines, perfumery and cosmetics. The register is open for inspection by the public from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, at Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, fee of 1s. per day. About 700 notices were received by the Registrar more than half of them during the last week of the three-month period allowed by the Act for the purpose, and about 550 have so far been registered. Numerous notices were given in respect of many identical or overlapping descriptions of goods. More than 100 related to wines and/or spirits.

Suggested Priorities

The Registrar has suggested that the first cases to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court should cover a variety of goods such as may be expected to provide guidance in relation to others. Within the next few weeks he proposes, subject to any direction he may receive from the Board of Trade, to start cases relating to confectionery, wines and spirits, fruit squashes, footwear, watches and clocks, domestic and office furniture, domestic glassware, radio and television sets and gramophones, perambulators, toys and games, cosmetics and toilet requisites, typewriters, stationery and compound fertilisers. He hopes to publish a further list of classes of registered goods about the end of March and that it will include substantially all remaining classes of registered goods.

The Board of Trade is bringing Sections 1-4 of the Resale Prices Act into force about one month after the Registrar's lists are substantially complete (probably about the end of April). All goods covered by the descriptions in the Registrar's lists, not only goods supplied by the companies that registered them—are excluded for the time being from the ban on resale price maintenance when that comes into force. The fact that goods are included in a list does not mean that all such goods are subject to resale price maintenance; it only means that suppliers may maintain prices.

The procedure on cases referred to the Restrictive Practices Court is determined by Rules made by the Lord Chancellor. The relevant Rules are likely to be made shortly.

Among classes of goods in the first list are the following (Brussels nomenclature in parentheses):—

Prepared foods for infants, invalids or diabetics (04-02, 19-02, 21-07).

Lavender plants (06-02).

Flower, vegetable and grass seeds of a kind used for sowing and supplied in branded packs (07-05, 12-03).

Dried lavender (12-07).

Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (17-04).

Chocolate, chocolate goods and sugar confectionery containing cocoa in any proportion (but excluding cocoa powder, chocolate granules and powder, chocolate spreads) (18-06).

Malt extract, whether or not mixed with cod-liver oil (19-01, 21-07).

Fruit juices (excluding grape must), whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit (20-07).

Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters (22-01).

Non-alcoholic cordials and black beer (22-02).

Wine of fresh grapes (including vermouths and other wines flavoured with aromatic extracts) (22-05, 22-06).

Cider and perry (22-07).

Wines obtained by fermentation other than of fresh grapes; black beer (including black beer blended with wine) (22-07).

Spirits; liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as "concentrated extracts") for the manufacture of beverages and in packings for retail sale (22-09).

Manufactured tobacco (including cigars, cigarettes and snuff) excluding cigars and cheroots of a weight exceeding 7½ oz. per hundred (24-02).

Animal substances prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic use (30-01).

Antisera; microbial vaccines, toxins, microbial cultures (including ferments but excluding yeasts) and similar products (30-02).

Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (30-03).

Wadding, gauze, bandages, and similar articles (including dressings, adhesive plasters and poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes (30-04).

Compound fertilisers in branded packs (31-05).

Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (33-06).

Toilet soap, shaving soap and medicated soap (34-01).

Packs primarily of perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations and/or soap of headings 33-06 and 34-01 but including another article capable of having an independent use and falling within another heading of the Brussels nomenclature.

Plates of glass or other material and film — photographic (including cinematographic), sensitised, unexposed (37-01, 37-02).

Paper, paperboard and cloth — photographic, sensitised, unexposed (37-03).

Chemical products and flash-light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography (37-08).

Articles (excluding lighting fittings and shades) of artificial resins and plastic materials (39-07).

Paper or paperboard labels, whether or not printed or gummed (48-19).

Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets (49-01).

Periodicals, whether or not illustrated (49-02).

Surgical belts, brassieres and appliances; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels nomenclature (61-09).

Crown corks (83-13).

Shavers, with self-contained electric motor; spare and replacement parts therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels nomenclature (85-07).

Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs (85-20).

Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus (90-07).

Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles (90-08).

Image projectors (other than cinematographic projectors); photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers (90-09).

Powder-puffs and pads for applying cosmetics or toilet preparations, of any material (96-05).

Scent and similar sprays of a kind used for toilet purposes, and mounds and heads therefor (98-14).

Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels nomenclature (98-15).

EXPANSION PLANS

INITIAL development of their second site at Widnes has been authorised by Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. This first stage will cost £1 million, and includes plants for the manufacture of hydrazine and blowing agents, works offices, welfare facilities, and general services. Work is to start immediately.

THE United States cosmetic manufacturers, Revlon, have concluded an agreement with Tata Industries, Ltd., Bombay, for making Revlon cosmetics in India. A new company is to be founded under the name Revlon India, Ltd., in which Tata and Revlon would have an equal share. Tata already have a cosmetics division manufacturing under the trade name of Lakhme which is to continue. Both companies are reported to be waiting for permission from the Indian Government to establish the company. According to Revlon's president (Mr. G. H. Murphy), a substantial part of the output is to be exported, including some to Africa. He expected initial sales to be around the £90,000 level and rise to between £350,000 and £550,000 a year.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Drug Tests

When MR. IAN MAXWELL asked the Minister of Health if he would increase the number of tests that had to be carried out on new drugs before they were introduced, MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written answer on February 10 pointed out that whether sufficient tests had been carried out to justify marketing a new drug was a matter of medical and scientific judgment. The Committee on the Safety of Drugs had been appointed to consider and advise manufacturers on that aspect.

Arsanilic Acid

SIR RICHARD GLYN was informed by MR. JOHN MACKIE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) on February 10, that the clearance of arsanilic acid under the Veterinary Products Safety Precautions Scheme was still under consideration. When SIR RICHARD asked for an early decision, MR. MACKIE pointed out that poisons and additives in food could not be hastily judged. Any hasty action would be to the detriment of the consumer.

Chemical Substances in Industry

MR. R. J. GUNTER (Minister of Labour) made a long statement in the House of Commons on February 15 concerning the use of carcinogenic substances in the rubber, chemical and cable-making industries. He referred also to the code of practice prepared by the Association of Chemical Manufacturers after studying the problem of carcinogens in industry and published in 1957. Mr. Gunter said that he was asking all industries and companies which have used possible cancer-forming chemicals to trace employees and ex-employees who might have been exposed to them. The Ministry was providing cards advising such employees to consult their doctor and at the same time the cards supplied additional information for the doctor. The Minister said that it had been suggested the range of prohibited substances should be expanded. The Factory Inspectorate had been asked to carry out full surveys in the rubber and cable-making industries and the Medical Research Council was being consulted about the possible need for further basic research. The Industrial Health Advisory Committee has also been asked about the problem of the use of carcinogens in industry.

Patented Drugs

MR. LAURENCE PAVITT asked the Minister of Health what would be the estimated saving if he used his powers under Section 46(1) of the Patents Act, 1949, to provide patients of general practitioners using form EC10 with those drugs which in recent years he had been using his powers to provide for hospital patients. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON in a written reply on February 15 stated he was advised that his powers under Section 46(1) would not enable him to authorise the supply of patented drugs for pharmaceutical

services provided in accordance with the arrangements made by Executive Councils under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations

MR. KEITH STANTON asked the Home Secretary if he was aware that the short space of time elapsing between the publication of the Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1964, and their coming into operation allowed insufficient time for a clear interpretation to be given to pharmacists and what steps was he taking to avoid a recurrence. MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) in a written answer on February 15, said that it was necessary to revise the Dangerous Drugs Regulations following ratification by the United Kingdom of the Single Con-

vention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the new Regulations had to be brought into operation on December 1, 1964. The Home Secretary regretted that the preparation of the revised Regulations was not completed in time to allow the normal interval after publication before they came into effect. The circumstances were not likely to recur and the Home Secretary would ensure that adequate notice was given in the future when new regulations were made.

Prices and Incomes

The Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (Mr. George Brown) made a statement in the House of Commons on February 11 concerning a Prices and Incomes policy (see p. 176).

Dangerous Drugs Bill

The Lord Chancellor (LORD GARDINER) in the House of Lords on February 16 introduced a Bill to consolidate the Dangerous Drugs Acts 1951 and 1964.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Shop hours discussed in Parliament

CHANGES in the law on Sunday observance were foreshadowed by Sir Frank Soskice (Home Secretary) in the House of Commons on February 15. He said it was generally accepted that Sunday observance laws were not easy to fit to twentieth century conditions. Sir Frank reviewed the report of the Departmental Committee on the law of Sunday observance (see C. & D., December 19, 1964, p. 604).

MR. RICHARD SHARPLES said it would be a tragedy if the report was allowed to "gather cobwebs on the dusty shelves of the Home Office." He believed the Government should bring forward proposals. He did not think it was possible for the law as it now stood to be properly enforced.

MR. TOM DRIBERG suggested that the Departmental Committee's report was not a drastic one. He could not see how any reasonable man could resist most of its recommendations. MR. CHARLES DOUGHTY said the object of the Committee was to recommend changes in the law that could be respected by the vast majority of people, and enforced by those whose duty it was to do so, without giving offence to any large section of the community. It was not a suitable subject for private members' legislation, being much too complicated and too long. MR. MALCOLM MACMILLAN wondered how many "additional millions of years of work ordinary people would have had to put in if they had not had protection from current legislation."

SIR CYRIL BLACK pointed out that what was being recommended was a considerable enlargement of Sunday opening. He believed that to be absolutely unnecessary, though there was a case for the exemption for chemists' shops and catering establishments. In his view, the public could do all its shopping without undue inconvenience on the six weekdays. MR. ALFRED MORRIS drew the attention of members to the fact that, from the point of view of Sunday trading, the Co-operative Congress agreed that mobile shops should be brought in line with

fixed shops. So far as he was aware no demands had been made by Co-operative members that their shops should be open on Sundays. It would be preferable to tolerate present illogicalities of the law rather than accept proposals, apparently designed to clarify the law, that would probably lead to a considerable extension of Sunday trading, for which there was scant evidence of any serious public demand. MR. R. E. WINTERBOTTOM spoke of the responsibilities of shop managers in respect of control of stock. He suggested that the managers' sense of responsibility had resulted in them being bitterly opposed to Sunday opening.

SIR EDWARD BOYLE said shop employees should be compensated for Sunday work by time off during the week.

MR. GEORGE THOMAS (Joint Under-Secretary of State, Home Office) said it was noteworthy that the debate had been the poorest attended debate on Sunday affairs within his memory. The question that had to be resolved was whether the report offered the right compromise or a just formula. Whether the traditional character of Sunday was to be preserved or cast away. The Government would consider all that had been said in the debate, but he could not promise that there would be early legislation.

LEGAL REPORTS

Antibiotic Patents

AN agreed order restraining Inter-Continental Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Poland Street, London, W., from infringing two Pfizer Corporation patents relating to Tetracycline and Terramycin was made by Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob in the High Court, London, February 11. Operation of the order is suspended until a fortnight after the Comptroller-General of patents has decided whether to grant Inter-Continental compulsory licences under the patents. Mr. G. W. Tookey, Q.C., for Pfizer, said an order for delivery-up of infringing goods would be similarly suspended. There

would be an inquiry into damages. A counter-claim for revocation of the patents would be dismissed, and Inter-Continental would pay the costs to date.

Supermarket Closing Hours

THE Divisional Court recently allowed an appeal with costs by Fine Fare, Ltd., against a decision of the Miskin stipendiary magistrate on April 29, 1964. The magistrate convicted the appellants, deciding that two orders made by the Aberdare Urban District Council under the Shops Act, 1950, specifying the closing hours, applied to Fine Fare, Ltd., at their supermarket at Commercial Street, Aberdare. The magistrate also decided that by remaining open and selling goods after the stated times offences had been committed. Appellants' business comprised a variety of retail businesses dealing in grocery, fruit, provisions, dried fish, domestic hardware, confectionery, stationery, and seeds. The goods were displayed generally throughout the shop. The closing order applied to all shops in Aberdare and required that grocers should close at 7.30. The magistrate found that sales in the supermarket had been effected after that time. Lord Parker giving judgement said cases under the Shops Act always gave rise to difficulties. The Shops Act, 1950, Sections 2 and 8, dealt with closing hours. Section 2 specified the general closing hours and Section 8 empowered local authorities to make orders in reduction of the general closing hours. The two closing orders in question had been made pursuant to Section 8. On the ordinary reading of the closing order, it purported to order the closing at the hours set out of all shops in the Urban District of Aberdare in any part of which the retail trade or business of grocer was carried on. A possible reading of Section 8(1) of the Shops Act, 1950, was that the local authority might specify a class of shop by reference to any trade carried out in any part of it. It did not have to be by reference to the main business carried on in the shop. But that would be an impossible construction. It was conceded by all that a closing order had to be in respect of the whole premises. It was equally clear that there could not be a multiplicity of closing orders applying to the same premises. There should therefore be one closing hour for any premises. If this order was to have any validity it had to be read as applying to all shops which were "grocers shops," or "butchers' shops," etc. Since the appellant carried on a multiplicity of trades not merely one trade in the premises it followed that they could not have contravened the Order.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—Mr. F. H. Braybrook has been elected to the board.

HORLICKS, LTD.—Interim dividend is maintained at 10 per cent. The directors say group trading profit for the year to March 31 will show a slight increase over the previous year.

EDWARDS HIGH VACUUM INTERNATIONAL, LTD.—Sir Charles Hughes Hallett has been appointed chairman in succession to the late Lord Wilmot Selmeston.

BOVRIL, LTD., and GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD.—An arrangement has been made under which the resources of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., in research and development in the fields of human nutrition and food technology become available to Bovril, Ltd.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—The group is to convert the outstanding quoted debenture stocks of the subsidiary companies into debenture stock of the parent. Allen & Hanbury's 4 per cent. first mortgage (1956-71) will be converted into Glaxo 4½ per cent. (1969) and Evans Medical 4½ per cent. first mortgage (1976) into Glaxo 4½ per cent. (1969).

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.—Dividend recommended for 1964 is 13½ per cent. (12½ per cent.). Net sales were valued at £24,463,737 (£22,343,947) and trading profit at £3,812,198 (£3,277,618). Net profit from operations was £2,013,548 (£1,406,482). After estimated taxes of £806,586 (£417,634) and after dividend payments, bank interest, etc., net income was £904,324 (£828,475). Consolidated trading profit for year was £4,380,917 (£4,023,223) and consolidated net profit after taxation, £1,108,103 (£1,075,198).

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD., and ASSOCIATED CHEMICAL COMPANIES, LTD.—The two companies announce that they have reached agreement with a view to Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., becoming a member of the Albright & Wilson group. The merger will be effected by an offer, subject to the usual conditions, for the whole of the issued share capital of Associated Chemical Companies, on the following basis:—For every four £1 6 per cent. cumulative Preference shares of Associated Chemical Companies, five 5 per cent. cumulative Preference stock units of Albright & Wilson; for every four 5s. Ordinary units of Associated Chemical Companies, three 5s. Ordinary 5s. Albright & Wilson units plus sixpence a stock unit in cash. The new Ordinary stock of Albright & Wilson will not rank for any dividend in respect of the year December 31, 1964, but will otherwise rank *pari passu* with the stock of Albright & Wilson already in issue. On the offer becoming unconditional Associated Chemical Companies will pay a second interim dividend (in lieu of final) of 11 per cent. (less tax), to existing Ordinary shareholders. The boards of both companies are satisfied that their companies' profits for 1964 are materially higher than those for the previous year. The directors of Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., recommend shareholders to accept the offer which they intend to do themselves.

FRYER (NELSON) & CO., LTD.—Trading profits were down from £119,834 to £106,959 for 1964. Dividend however is raised to 14 per cent. from an equivalent 13½. Profits after tax fell from £60,334 to £51,259.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ORTHOPAX, LTD., Waverley Place, Aberdeen, have ceased trading.

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., have removed to Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham, 8 (telephone: Birmingham East 3831).

K. M. and J. M. A. GREEN (trading as K. & J. Green), have removed to 63 High Street, Albrighton, Wolverhampton (from 68 Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton).

THE merger between L. Light & Co., Ltd., and Koch Laboratories, Ltd. (C. & D., March 21, 1964, p. 279) having been completed, the business is now trading as Koch Light & Co., Ltd., at Colnbrook, Bucks.

RANK PHOTOGRAPHIC, sales and warehousing departments have removed to Photographic House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex (telephone: Alperton 2959). The company's service department remains at 52A Goldhawk Road, London, W.12.

Appointments

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Kent, have appointed Mr. D. J. Carpenter, a brand manager.

PHOTO LABORATORIES (LONDON), LTD., 2 Wrentham Avenue, London, N.W.10, have appointed Mr. J. Sanger their sales manager.

THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION have appointed Mr. C. C. Green their secretary as from February 1. Mr. Green has been deputy secretary of the P.A.T.A. since 1959.

PERSONALITIES

LORD PIERCY, who has been chairman of the Wellcome Trustees since 1960 and a trustee since 1949, is retiring from the Trust. He will be succeeded as chairman by LORD FRANKS, who has been a trustee since 1963.

MR. H. HUMPHREYS JONES, doyen of pharmacy on Merseyside, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday anniversary on February 9 at the Athenaeum Club, Liverpool, with a party for eighty of his friends from many organisations with which he had been connected. The guests included Mr. Denver L. Rees (president, Liverpool Chemists' Association and chairman, Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. T. L. Bowyer (head of the department of Pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology). Until his retirement fifteen years ago, Mr. Humphreys Jones was principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy (now the department of pharmacy of Liverpool College of Technology) for forty-two years. He is an ex-president of Liverpool Chemists Association and in 1940 he was chairman of the British Phar-



maceutical Conference. Apart from many book tokens received Mr. Humphreys Jones was presented with a deluxe edition of "The Island Race"—the latest work of the late Sir Winston Churchill. The volume had been inscribed with Mr. Humphreys Jones' name by the President of Liverpool University. The birthday toast was proposed by Mr. B. B. Benas (a Chancery barrister and friend of seventy years' standing). Mr. Humphreys Jones states: "What has amazed me is the kindness of people . . . it has no bounds." He has been asked to keep the list of names and addresses of the guests for a similar function "in reverse" in 1968.

DEATHS

BILLINGS.—On January 27, Mr. Wilfrid Arthur Billings, M.P.S., 38 The Newlands, Wallington, Surrey. Mr. Billings qualified in 1922.

BROME.—On January 12, after a prolonged illness, Mr. Albert Edward Brome, 30 Callis Court Road, Broadstairs, Kent, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Brome founded a partnership with Mr. R. C. Schimner in 1922, trading as botanical drug merchants. When, in 1958, the partnership became a limited company, Mr. Brome was its chairman. He continued in that capacity until 1961 when he retired, but he remained a director of the company.

Mr. H. Geewater (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) writes:—The death of Mr. A. E. Brome reduces further the already alarmingly few personalities in the drug trade whose influence began soon after the end of 1914–18 War. The partnership began in 1922 and through honesty and endeavour expanded from being small import merchants of botanical drugs, to large suppliers of drugs, herbs, gums, etc., to prominent houses all over the world. Much of this expansion was due to the ability of Albert Brome and his readily available knowledge will be missed by his many friends and colleagues.

DONALD.—On February 1, Miss Mary Helen Erskine Donald, 29 Grieve Street, Dunfermline, Miss Donald qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1920 and retired in 1940.

FREEMAN.—On January 30, Mr. John Edward Freeman, M.P.S., 61 Hinkler Road, Southampton, Hants. Mr. Freeman qualified in 1909.

FOX.—Recently, Mr. William George Wilbert Fox, Lacken, Cortubber, P.O., Castleblaney, co. Monaghan, Eire, Mr. Fox qualified as an assistant pharmacist in 1938 and spent his entire professional life in Cork, being attached to the pharmacy of T. R. Lester, Ltd., before transferring to Fieldings' pharmacy. He returned to Lesters' some years ago and worked there until his death. Mr. Fox, a former secretary of the Cork Guild of Pharmacy, was a well known and popular figure in the city and did much to promote the interests of pharmacy. He is survived by his widow and family.

HAINES.—Recently, Mr. Conway Gilbert Haines, M.P.S., 6 Swan Lane, Harleston, Norfolk, aged sixty-seven.

Mr. Haines qualified in 1922. Before taking the Harleston business Mr. Haines was at Chichester, Sussex, where he was chairman of Chichester and district branch of the British Legion for eighteen years and was made a life member. A Freemason, Mr. Haines is survived by his widow.

HANN.—On February 5, Mr. Philip Arthur Hann, M.P.S., 40 The Mead, West Wickham, Kent, aged forty-six. Mr. Hann qualified in 1941.

HOPKINS.—On January 8, Mr. Richard Lougher Hopkins, 46 Romilly Park, Barry, Glam. Mr. Hopkins qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1915 and retired in 1959.

MCBRIDE.—Recently, Mr. Robert Best McBride, M.P.S., 36 Malden Hill Gardens, New Malden, Surrey, aged ninety-one. Mr. McBride qualified in 1906 and was the manager of the Malden, Surrey, branch of Boots, Ltd., when it opened in 1911.

MACFARLANE.—At Dundee Royal Infirmary on February 14, Mr. Charles William Macfarlane, M.P.S.,

5 Montgomerie Crescent, Dundee. Mr. Macfarlane, who was sixty-three years of age, was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1950 until 1956. Educated in Edinburgh, he qualified in 1921 and thereafter had experience at Ardrossan and Aberdeen before moving to Dundee in 1928 as an assistant at Williamsons', Princes Street. In 1934 he launched into business for himself at 156 Arbroath Road. His interest in professional matters soon brought him into prominence and after serving on the Scottish Executive he was elected chairman in 1949. Mr. Macfarlane was vice-chairman of the Dundee Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and its secretary for some years. A member of the committees of both the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the British National Formulary, he was also a member of the Dundee Executive Council and of the Dundee Pharmaceutical Committee. He was for some years on the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) and a member of its Standing Committee. A true Highlander he had a deep interest in all things Scottish; he was vice-president of Dundee Burns club, a member of Dundee Highland society and he was on the board of governors of Dundee Institute of Art and Technology. His outdoor pursuits included shooting, fishing and hill walking. Mr. Macfarlane is survived by his wife and two sons. His elder son, Calum, a doctor of philosophy, is now in Nigeria and is going shortly to the United States to lecture. His other son Fergus is studying at Glasgow University. Many pharmacists were present at the service in Dundee crematorium including the chairman and resident secretary of the Scottish Executive and the secretary of



the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland).

NIGHTINGALE.—On February 4, Mr. Charles Nightingale, M.P.S., 171 Fawcett Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hants. Mr. Nightingale qualified in 1915.

THOMAS.—On January 21, Mr. William Ewart Thomas, 14 Wyndham Road, Wallasey, Ches. Mr. Thomas qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1909 and retired in 1961.

TREE.—On January 31, Mr. Donald A. Tree, M.P.S., 25 High Street, Aldershot, Hants, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Tree qualified in 1923, and moved to Aldershot from Reading in 1943.

INQUESTS

Suicide Not the Intention.—Giving evidence at an inquest on Mrs. D. M. Piggott, a voluntary patient at Deva hospital, Chester, Dr. T. G. Parker, Curzon Park, Chester, did not think she intended to commit suicide when she took 100 aspirins. He told the West Cheshire coroner, on February 3, that Mrs. Piggott's action was more a cry for help and further attention. The coroner recorded a misadventure verdict. Always reluctant to bring in a suicide verdict, he said he would have done so in that case had it not been for the evidence of Dr. Parker.

OVERSEAS NEWS

ARGENTINA

Spending on Medicines

AN article in the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*, recently, stated that the amount of money spent on medicines by the country's 21 million inhabitants was 60,480 million pesos (£155 millions). Caeme (Argentine P.A.T.A.) wrote pointing out that according to figures they had obtained recently the total amount, at retail selling price to public, by pharmacists was only approximately half that amount at 30,000 million pesos a year.

UNITED STATES

Suit Filed

G. D. SEARLE & Co., and two other concerns have filed a suit in the circuit court to enjoin Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., from selling a cosmetic wrinkle lotion. The suit alleges that the developer of the product (Dr. L. I. Dagovitz) also named as a defendant—was under contract to the three companies at the time of his work on the new process and that the process and all rights to it therefore belong to the three concerns.

AUSTRALIA

Asthma Drugs Warning

BRONCHO-DILATING drugs used for the treatment of asthma should be available only on medical prescription, according to the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee which advises Australian Federal and State Governments on drug matters. The recommendation follows the death of five people in three weeks from excessive use of such drugs. The committee considers the drugs safe and effective if used strictly in accordance with doctors' instructions.

DISINFECTANTS IN HOSPITALS

Recommendations by a Public Health committee

"THERE are few genuine indications for the use by hospitals of liquid chemical disinfectants, and even those few needs can be met by a small number of agents." That is the conclusion reached in a report by the Public Health Laboratory Service Committee on the testing and evaluation of disinfectants used in hospitals (*Brit. med. J.*, 1, 408). The Committee carried out a survey of 166 hospitals asking the uses to which they put disinfectants and their report discusses the limitations and scope of those uses, the advantages and disadvantages of certain types of agent, and tests used for evaluation.

The Committee recommend for use in general disinfection, a phenol disinfectant based on coal-tar acids derived from tar or petroleum, such as black or white fluid to B.S.2462 or a clear soluble fluid of the lysol type [examples are Hycolin and Sudol—EDITOR] (but not chlorinated phenols) having a Chick-Martin coefficient of at least 1.5. For general purposes in clean situations such disinfectants should be used at a dilution of not more than fifty times the C.M. coefficient. Where there is contamination with organic matter such as blood, pus or faeces a dilution of not more than twenty times the coefficient should be used.

For surface disinfection of clean objects the Committee recommend hypochlorites (approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), with or without added detergent, at a concentration of 200–250 p.p.m. For repeated treatment of smooth hard surfaces, a concentration of 50 p.p.m. will suffice if thorough wetting is ensured. Industrial methylated spirit 70 per cent. or isopropyl alcohol 70 per cent. may also be made use of.

For disinfection of operation sites a single application of chlorhexidine 0.5 per cent., iodine 1 per cent., or laurolinium 5 per cent. in 70 per cent. industrial methylated spirit is suggested, or repeated washing with hexachlorophane liquid soap or polyvidone iodine [povidone-iodine] followed by pre-operative treatment with alcoholic chlorhexidine. Before injection or venepuncture, aqueous or alcoholic solutions of chlorhexidine or laurolinium should be used.

Disinfecting the Hands

For disinfection of the hands, the recommendation is repeated washing with liquid soap or cream containing 3 per cent. of hexachlorophane or regular rinsing with aqueous chlorhexidine 0.5 per cent. For terminal disinfection of cubicles, thorough airing and cleaning is thought to be sufficient but if necessary surfaces may be washed with one of the phenolic disinfectants or with hypochlorites. If fumigation is required formaldehyde is recommended.

In their survey of hospitals the Committee found that particular disinfectants were used for unsuitable purposes, for example: Quaternary

ammonium compounds and chlorhexidine were being used where they could be readily inactivated by organic matter. Reviewing the tests for disinfectants, the Committee says that the many tests that have been proposed indicate that no general set of tests has yet been designed. They criticise such practices as giving phenol coefficients to disinfectants of entirely different types. The available tests do not, in themselves, give any assurance that a disinfectant is suitable for a

particular purpose. Claims such as "1,000 times stronger than pure carbolic by the R.W. test" may deceive the housewife but should not impress those for whom the report is intended. The Committee hopes that those with the resources will undertake further work to devise generally agreed tests for quality control and for anti-microbial spectrum. The Committee's final suggestion is that uniformity of practice in a disinfectant programme should be possible within a hospital group or even a region. Where that has been done, they say, much economy of effort and material has been achieved.

"ALIGNING" PHARMACEUTICALS

Common Market Council issues directive to members

MORE details have now been published of the directive which the Common Market's Council of Ministers recently adopted on branded pharmaceuticals as a first step towards the progressive alignment of national laws (C. & D., February 6, p. 122), between the six member states.

Rules for All

It requires member states to incorporate in their legislation, within eighteen months from notification of the directive, a number of rules which can be summarised as follows: No branded pharmaceutical can be offered for sale without a licence; the issue of licences will be subject to a number of formalities and conditions: (a) Formalities—an application accompanied by certain particulars and documents must be submitted. (b) Conditions—the authorities must refuse to issue a licence if the pharmaceutical appears to be harmful under normal conditions of use, if it does not have the therapeutic potency claimed for it or if such potency is not adequately substantiated by the applicant, and if the nature and quality of its ingredients are not in conformity with those stated. The licensing procedure may not exceed 120 days from the date of application, save in exceptional cases.

The licence can be suspended or

withdrawn if, subsequently, it is found that the branded pharmaceutical is harmful, that it does not have the therapeutic potency claimed for it or that the nature and quantity of its ingredients are not in conformity with those stated. The directive also contains detailed rules on labelling to ensure that branded pharmaceuticals offered for sale in any E.E.C. country bear the same particulars considered essential from the point of view of public health. This directive is to be followed by other measures. A proposal for a second directive, which supplements the first one, has already been submitted to the Council of Ministers. The second directive deals with supporting documents concerning tests which must accompany the application for a licence, the manufacturers' obligations in respect of testing their products, and the inspections of conditions of production and sale to be carried out by the national authorities. Further proposals are in preparation. One on the use of colouring matters in drugs, and another concerning advertising have reached an advanced stage.

The object of directive is to stimulate trade in pharmaceuticals, by placing producers on equal terms as regards competition, while protecting public health.

PRICES AND INCOMES

Review machinery outlined

THE text of the White Paper on the Machinery of Prices and Incomes Policy (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence) was published on February 11. It states that the Government is to set up a National Board for Prices and Incomes. It is to work in two separate divisions to be known as the Prices Review Division and the Incomes Review Division respectively. If necessary the Board would be given statutory authority, and would consist of an independent chairman, a businessman, a trade unionist and a number of independent members. The Board would have its own staff including accountants, experts on industrial relations, economists and statisticians.

The White Paper states:—"In principle the Prices Review Division will be able to investigate any price or group of prices (manufacturing, wholesale or retail) of goods and ser-

vices in private industry and in nationalised industry. Both particular cases of price changes and cases in which there has been no change, although *prima facie* some reduction appears to be warranted, will be covered."

The Government would retain direct responsibility for all references to the Prices Review Division. Some of these might result from complaints made to the Government by individuals, interested parties, or independent bodies; others would be directly selected by the Government as meriting detailed investigation.

The division is to decide its own procedure, and in particular how far, if at all, it will sit in public. Any evidence of a confidential nature, the publication of which would damage the legitimate business interests of the firm concerned, is to be taken in pri-

vate and will not be published. It is expected that two to three months should be the maximum for the length of an inquiry.

The procedure in respect of the Incomes Review Division is expected to be similar to that to be adopted for the Prices Review Division with the Government again retaining direct

responsibility for all "references of claims, settlements and other questions."

Concerning the acceptance of the Boards findings and recommendations, the Government states it intends to give the voluntary method every chance of proving that it can be made to work. Accordingly, in the case of

both prices and incomes, persuasion and the pressure of public opinion will be relied upon to ensure that the findings and recommendations of the board are accepted by the parties concerned. The Government would resort to other methods only if they were convinced that the voluntary method had failed.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Hardener Not Varnish.—The Mavala applicator distributed by James, Samuel & Co., Ltd., 56 Fairfield Street, London, S.W.18 (see C. & D., February 13, p. 153), is for use with Mavala scientifique nail hardener and not as inadvertently stated.

A Soap That Floats.—M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hall, London, S.W.4, are launching in March a new floating soap under the name Swimmy. The soap is subject to patents both in Britain and abroad and is available in three colours and fragrances:—White (floral bouquet), pink (rose) and yellow (lemon). Each 3½-oz. tablet retails at 2s. 6d. The makers believe that the non-sink soap will prove a boon to mothers when bathing children.

A New Talc and a Larger Size.—Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, announce a new talcum powder, "My Fair Lady," in oval tin containing 71 gm. The talc is described



as having a "modern, sophisticated perfume," and is sent out in pack of 1 doz. units. The company's Imperial Leather bath-and-shower talc is now available in an economy size tin containing 213 gm, in pack of half-dozen units. Both products incorporate Deolindex deodorant.

Added to Series. — In addition to Mani-cure, which has already been mentioned in these columns, Saga of Bond Street, Ltd., 210 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, have added to the range of Misty beauty products Misty step-up hair brightener (with introductory free conditioning - creme rinse), Misty nail polish remover in double-size bottle; and Misty cuticle remover (with free cuticle stick and cotton wool).

Brush - on Eyebrow Colour. — Launched by Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, "Brow Beautiful" is a brush-on

eyebrow colour that "gives the softest, most natural look." It comes in a small tortoise-tone compact with its own oblique-angled brush. It is understood to "stay put" all day long, and is applied to a clean, dry brow (no need to put foundation or powder first). The product is available in black, dark brown, mid-brown and grey shades.



CANKER REMEDY: New Zemol veterinary ear drops (against canker in cats and dogs). The product is in the Vetzyme series of Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10 (see C. & D., February 13, p. 153).

Nail Builder in Extra-large Pack.—Honorhouse Products, Ltd., 30 Norfolk Place, London, W.2, have made available a larger pack ("Eighty long, lovely nails") of their Nailform nail restorer/beautifier, which now has, they say, the largest share of the market. The new pack holds three times as much of the product as the previous standard pack. Nailform is "a plastic liquid you prepare yourself and paint on like nail varnish." When hard and dry it may be filed, shaped or var-

contain also free plastic finger masks in five sizes. Distributors are Chemist



Brokers (a branch of Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey.

SUNDRIES

New Cold-water Dyes. — Mayborn Products, Ltd., Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26, have added six full shades (French navy, coral red, tartan green, camelia, café-au-lait and nasturtium) to the twelve pastels in their Dylon-cold cold-water-dye range. The dyes are colour-fast to light and washing and are specifically intended for articles that require frequent laundering.

Soft Tissues for Chemists Only.—Two new products, Bronco Softesse, a soft toilet roll, and Bronco Softesse facial tissues, are being sold to the public only by chemists, say the manufacturers, Bronco, Ltd. (one of the Peter Dixon group of companies). A test



marketing in north-west England is claimed to have had outstanding success. The toilet roll is being marketed in choice of pink or white in double-roll economy pack. Both toilet rolls and facial tissue carry a minimum 25 per cent. margin to the retailer. The facial tissues, also in pink or white, are issued in flat box of fifty. Both products have been registered under the Resale Prices Act.

Improved Baby Pants Pack.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, announce that, after a

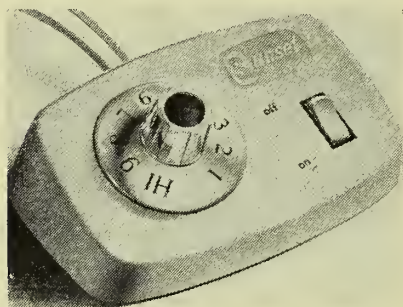


period during which their Sanoid baby pants (now made with a specially developed plastic for which special ad-



vantages are claimed) were issued in a temporary pack, the pants are again available in individual cartons, now of a more attractive design. The new pack is in pink and blue. In addition to stating the size (small, medium, large or extra large) it quotes the weights of the babies the pants will fit.

With Bedside Control. — The electrical appliances division of Sutcliffe & Clarkson, Ltd., Spa Street Works,

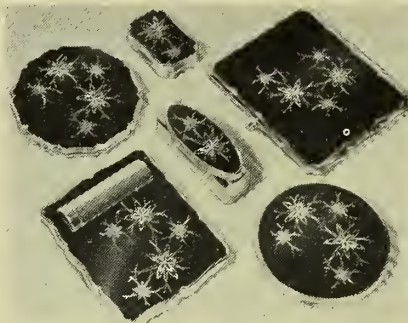


Junction Street, Burnley, Lancs, are entering into the overblanket market with a new Sunset automatic overblanket with exclusive Overniter bedside control. The blanket, which is washable, is woven on the company's own looms in modern colours and is ribbon bound. There are single, double and twin double (two controls) models.

1965 Blanket Range. — Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Ltd., 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants offer a new and extended range. Four 1964 best-



sellers (the luxury three-heat and new standard models in single and double-bed sizes) are retained at unchanged prices, despite rising costs of raw mate-



NEW MODELS: Latest additions to the 1965 compact range of Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Warstock Road, Birmingham, 11.



rials and labour. New models in the Warm-a-zone and overblanket ranges are based on a new all-British design of element construction to provide the heating system control. The overblanket is described as the first of entirely British design to be related directly to body heat and not to room temperatures. With the new "Warm-a-zone" blankets warmth is varied by use of the "exclusive finger-tip control of unique appearance with feather-touch operation," giving choice of three heats (greater at the foot of the bed if desired). In the dual-control double-bed model

each half of the blanket may be varied in heat in three ways. The fabric, Lantor, is claimed to remain soft to the touch and to retain warm air within its fibres longer than conventional materials. The colour remains fast and the blanket cover material is moth-proof and strong. The Family and Galaxy ranges are in a lower price-level range likely to appeal to new users. The Family range has "safety-seal" and pink and blue reversible colours. They are available in double-bed and single-bed sizes. The Galaxy range comprises double-bed and single-bed blankets.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued. — The 250-pack of Cystopurin tablets of Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, has been discontinued. Warehouse stocks are exhausted.

Name Change. — Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., 61 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1, notify that their Camco brand lithium carbonate tablets are henceforth being sold under the trademark Camcolit.

Largely Unsaturated. — The Sunflo sunflower seed oil of Vasja Products, Ltd., Ewhurst Road, Cranleigh, Surrey, is understood to contain 94.5 per cent. of unsaturated fatty acid. It is "odourless, tasteless, crystal clear" and thus excellent for cooking.

Sleeping Gloves. — The Andy sleeping gloves of Tedson, Thornley & Co., Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs, are intended for people with skin complaints who use skin creams at night, or women who use hand lotions at night. When the gloves are used lotions and creams stay on the hands and bed linen is protected.

Distributors of a Swiss Hair Range. — Gorney, Ltd., Cross Bath Road, Bramley, Leeds, 13, have been appointed sole United Kingdom distributors for Kefakos, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland, of Aniferol dandruff remover, Neo-Structor hair rebuilder, and Anifit oily-hair corrective. Plastic show stands are available.

Temporarily Lower in Price. — Until April 2 existing stocks of small Roll-Quick are being offered at ninepence off each pack. "Ninepence off" stickers and display material are available from representatives of the manufacturers, Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants. Stocks ordered before April 2 are being invoiced at 13s. 8d. per doz. instead of 19s. per doz. (same profit margin).

Shaver Trade-in Offer. — Old shavers may now be traded-in in part-exchange for a new Milward Courier. The manufacturers, Henry Milward & Sons, are authorising retailers to offer a 30s. reduction off the retail price of a new Courier in exchange for an old mains or battery-operated electric shaver of any make. The retailer redeems the trade-in by returning to his wholesaler the old shaver with completed registration card for the new Courier and his order for a replacement Courier.

Bonus Offers

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1. Aquacene water-purification tablets. Sixteen invoiced as twelve (minimum 1 doz.). Till March 31.

COSETTE, LTD., 79 Leghorn Road, London, N.W.10. Cosette no-belt nylon sanitary-protection briefs. Thirteen invoiced as twelve.

CUSSONS, SONS & CO., LTD., Kersall Vale, Manchester. Talcum powders, baby powders and dusting powders. Extra 7½ per cent. on orders before March 26.

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham. Sanoid baby pants. 147 invoiced as 144 (one size or assorted).

E. R. HOLLOWAY, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Barnet counter nylon combs for women. Kitchen set (Kwikacut scissors and all-purpose kitchen paring-knife) free with order for 6 doz. assorted. Men's nylon combs. Four extra with order for 4 doz. Till March 31.

PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 50 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hermesetas sweetener, Bidex dry spray and Actifs capsules. Thirteen invoiced as twelve. Till March 31.

BRANCH EVENTS

HUDDERSFIELD

"Momentous Year" Forecast

"LET us hope," said MR. W. M. DARLING (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), speaking at the annual dinner of the Huddersfield and Chemists' Association, recently, "that legislation shortly to be placed before Parliament covering the manufacture and distribution of medicines will have the result that the public will get the maximum safety possible in the medicines they take." Mr. Darling also hoped that the new-found militancy among pharmacists would continue, and that they would exert their influence on local and national affairs. He forecast that 1965 would be "a momentous year" for pharmacy. Principal speaker, the mayor of Huddersfield (COUNCILLOR MRS. M. C. GEE) observed that the profession was one in which there was no standing still. "You always work with a high sense of dedication," she said. Over 180 members, wives and representatives of other associations, attended the dinner. Dancing followed.

NORTH METROPOLITAN N.P.U.

An "Experimental" Meeting

A MEETING of the North Metropolitan Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union addressed by MRS. S. H. GODFREY (a lecturer in human relations and communications, North-Western Polytechnic) and by MR. E. J. DOWNING (an executive officer, N.P.U.) recently, did not follow the usual branch pattern. The opportunity had been taken to experiment with a new approach. The subject was "Staff Management and Human Relationship Problems in the Pharmacy." Mrs. Godfrey outlined the foundation and application of her subject before presenting members with a "case history." Members then split into groups and discussed the problem that had been set and its possible solutions. After members had been regrouped the results were discussed by all present and summed up by Mrs. Godfrey and Mr. Downing. The meeting then considered members' personal problems. The meeting was felt to have served a useful purpose and to be worth repeating. MR. A. KING, Finchley, was chairman of the meeting and MR. A. ALDINGTON proposed the vote of thanks.

WEMBLEY

A Successful New Venture

THE first cheese and wine party, held by Wembley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, on January 23, proved a tremendous success. The setting was that of a drawing room, described as resembling a Paris salon. Sixty-five members and friends of the Branch attended. Coloured candles, dimmed lights and soft background music helped provide the atmosphere. The occasion was, as intended, informal, enabling members to meet their colleagues, possibly for the first time. Dancing and games were "out";

there were no paid artists and no piano. During the evening four wines were served, with an assortment of cheeses and biscuits. MR. A. R. ROGERS arranged the showing of a Laurel and Hardy silent film, made in 1923, and provided tape-recorded music. *Com-père* was ALDERMAN T. DAVIES. Coffee and sandwiches were later served. A raffle for four bottles of wine completed the proceedings and the party ended at 11.30 p.m. To other branches considering such a venture, the organisers emphasise that the right conditions and setting are a "must." The drawing-room atmosphere should be established from the beginning. Cost of the evening was just over 10s. per head.

PLYMOUTH

Address by Pharmacist Judge

A LARGE gathering of members of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society heard JUDGE DEWAR (a county court Judge) deliver an address on "Pharmacist in Law" on January 11. Judge Dewar is a pharmacist and resident of Plymouth. An authority on forensic pharmacy, he contrasted the legal obligations of pharmacists before 1920 and at the present day. After referring to the original charter of the Society and the register of members, he explained why amendments became necessary. He ascribed many of the difficulties experienced by pharmacists to the piecemeal way in which poisons law had been introduced. Whilst the Society was represented on the Poisons Board, he pointed out, it had no representation in relation to the Dangerous Drugs Acts. From that arose the difficulty of interpreting recent amendments to the Acts. Judge Dewar agreed with a questioner that poison law required simplifying and that it would be better to include Dangerous Drugs and Therapeutic Substances with schedules to the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts. A vote of thanks was proposed by MR. E. W. CHANTER and seconded by MR. T. G. F. C. WALLIS.

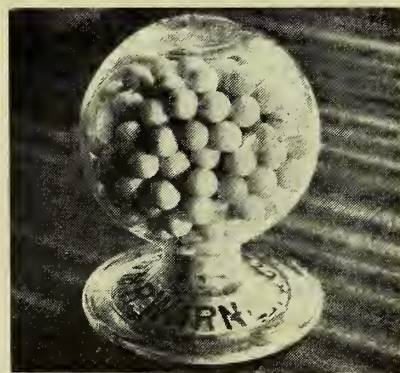
LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH

A Professor Considers the Future

COUNCILLOR D. G. Hayden (mayor of Lowestoft and chairman of the Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) presided at the Branch's annual dinner and dance recently. Among the guests were Professor G. E. Trease and Dr. R. G. Keene. ALDERMAN J. LONG, welcoming the guests and Professor Trease, said that East Anglia had a special bond with Nottingham. Many students from the area went to that town to pursue their pharmaceutical studies. His own sister and brother were former students. Professor Trease, continued Mr. Long, besides his work in pharmacognosy, had provided a literary contribution. Aids to Pharmaceutical Latin, which had proved an immense help to students. In closing, Mr. Long said that over the last eight years the Branch had pro-

vided three mayors. That record, he thought, must be unique. Mr. Long added a welcome to Dr. Keene, who, he said, was a great townsman, and a well-loved doctor. Replying on behalf of the guests, Dr. Keene said how much he enjoyed meeting old friends of the allied professions, and thanked the Branch for their hospitality. PROFESSOR TREASE next addressed the company.

After expressing his pleasure at seeing one of his old students holding the exalted twin positions of first citizen and chairman of the Branch, Professor Trease went on to outline the differences between the old apprentice and master system and the trends of today. The transfer from school to university, he said, kept the student's line of thought active. Although the old system had been excellent, modern style pharmacy called for a different approach. Pharmacology, said Professor Trease, was becoming increasingly important, and increased co-operation between pharmacy and medicine would become essential. That, he hoped, would be achieved by students mixing freely at college, and exchanging ideas that would be carried away when student days were over. Better facilities and more outlets for professional pharmacy would see a rapid increase in graduates in the years ahead, and pharmacy would then take its rightful place alongside medicine. He visualised the pharmacist of the future becoming adviser on effects, dosage, and usage of modern preparations and becoming the confidant of his medical colleagues. A raffle held during an interval in the dancing realised £15 11s. in aid of the Society's Benevolent Fund.



MUSEUM PIECE FOR A MANUFACTURER : William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, have purchased from Skitts Pharmacies, Ltd., Ramsgate, Kent, an ancient sample pill jar. The jar, shown above, was found recently in the Addington Street branch of Messrs. Skitts among other relics. Mr. L. K. H. Williams, M.P.S. (a director of the Ramsgate company) writes that the branch dates back almost eighty years. The jar itself may well be about a century old for the pills it contains are sugar-coated, the company's founder, William R. Warner, perfected sugar coating about 100 years ago in his Philadelphia, U.S.A. pharmacy. Not until about 1898 was an agency for his products established in England, but other evidence indicates that, before that time he had built up considerable export business to both England and India. The jar and its contents have been sent to America for analysis and for more precise information on the date of manufacture.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Prescription Price-cutting

SIR.—Mr. Sparshott states that cutting often occurs in the most surprising pharmacies, I wonder how he came by this piece of information?

G. LOWTHER,
Bolton, Lancs

SIR, — Perhaps in the golden years before us, when the erstwhile proprietors of independent pharmacies work for their masters in the back-room dispensaries of the multiples, we shall have a T.G.M. (That Great Man) as president of the Society. There will then be no need for the present back-chat comedy act on prescription price-cutting, which must so delight those misguided voters at the last election.

G. W. NEWLING,
Orpington, Kent

Open Meeting

SIR.—Consider the capital, the privilege, the ignorance, the prejudice, and the other factors ranged against the pharmacist and preventing the fulfilment of his true rôle in society. What is to be done? Pharmacists in the London area can make a start by attending the open meeting at 3 p.m., Sunday, February 21, in the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1 (see the letter of Mr. Beanland (C. & D., February 13, p. 155), and either have their say or listen to others having their say.

MUGWUMP—159

Margins Unchanged

SIR.—May we refute the statement made by Mr. D. Royce, Pontefract, Yorks, in his letter to you (C. & D., February 6, p. 131) about our alleged policy of cutting agents' margins? This has not been done. What Mr. Royce refers to as a reduction in margins is a reduction in cash discount terms. This in fact was a change from an abnormal to a normal discount: a course we adopted rather than increase Gala prices. Basic margins of profit have not been touched, and normal cash discount terms are still available for those chemists who wish to take advantage of them.

S. H. PICKER, *Managing director*,
MYRAM-PICKER, LTD.,
Surbiton, Surrey

Too Well Known

SIR, — As a newcomer to private pharmacy, which I must admit I am really enjoying, I would like to point out what to me seems one of the things that could be improved. I refer to the manufacturers' invoices that one receives, headed, for example: J. Blogg and Co. and the amount—no reference to what they make, sell or keep. Admittedly a few of the well known firms don't need such advertisement, but there is an old saying that it "pays to advertise." Such invoices are like the huge chromium-and-glass buildings alongside railways with large car parks and with large neon signs saving simply Joe Blogg or Smiths, Ltd. What

they make or do is anyone's business. They might even manufacture elephants' toe nails. Incidentally the "no-advertising" invoices sometimes are for some sale-or-return goods (very crafty) which inadvertently one may pay for. The pro-forma advice notes do sometimes give details of the goods supplied, but who pays on a delivery note?

G. H. WRIGHT,
York

Made in Norway

SIR, — We have always been admirers of your excellent magazine, particularly for its attention to detail. With this in mind we were perturbed to notice under Trade Notes in the February 6 issue the remarks referring to the Jordan tooth-brush. In view of our interest as promoters of Royal Sweden brushes in this country we would draw to your attention that the Jordan tooth-brush is not Swedish as stated but manufactured in Norway. Secondly the distributors have presumably told you that their brush is sold exclusively through chemists. We wish to state that this is far from the truth and in fact the writer has personally seen a Jordan tooth-brush display stand in the perfumery departments of many departmental stores.

JACKEL & Co., LTD.,
G. R. McCONNOCHE, *Director*,
Glasgow, N.W.

[The errors are unfortunately ours. The distributors' own claim, as set out in a letter in the February 13 issue (p. 156) is "solely to chemists and reputable departmental stores." The brushes are described in the company's advertisements as "Scandinavian." — EDITOR.]

Pharmacists' "Scarcity Value"

SIR,—To your contributor to Hospital Forum, who asks if statements that dispensing skill can rapidly be gained by a technician are the "outpourings of long-haired academics . . . not to be taken seriously," I would say the answer is yes, when this statement is applied to an appraisal of the value of a pharmacist. No doubt the same technician could become equally skilled in lancing an abscess, taking out a tooth, drawing up a balance sheet or buying supplies. Why not train a few and use them to replace doctors, dentists, finance officers and buyers? Never mind the complications which may ensue, and it would be so much cheaper! To try to dissociate dispensing from pharmacy is ridiculous, and to try to elevate our position by bleating that we have specialised knowledge of pharmacology, which knowledge we should constantly be ramming down physicians' throats in their treatment of patients, is equally ridiculous. The medical profession knows its pharmacology better than pharmacists, and it is the exception rather than the rule for a physician to confer seriously and constantly with a pharmacist on the treatment of his

patients. Pharmacology is a full-time, specialised job and in any case most large hospital units have a pharmacology department in its own right, where the doctor can get all the information he needs. The pharmacist is the buyer, the custodian, the compounder, the controller and the distributor of the nation's drugs. Is this not enough? We now have a scarcity value, let us keep it—and make it worse if we can—and not weaken our position by delegating to technicians any more of our work than we ourselves elect, and this should include very little, if any, dispensing.

Also A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

Illigibility Risks

SIR,—I have, in the past, enjoyed trying to decipher "Prescription Poser." Considering such names as Ronicol and Rarical; Felamine and Folaemine; Tresamide and Trescazide; Transid and Travad; Scominal and Theominal which, when badly written, cannot readily be distinguished one from another with certainty, and which have very different pharmacological actions, the dangers are immediately apparent. If the pharmacist is wrong and the patient dies as the result of the wrong drug being dispensed—what then? We must surely ask ourselves why pharmacists should risk their professional reputation, as well as the lives of their customers, just because doctors are too busy, or are insufficiently aware of the problems and dangers which their bad writing causes. I would be interested to know how many of your readers agree with my views on this subject and would like to see some top-level discussions between the president and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and their opposite numbers in the British Medical Association to try to find an answer to this battle of wits which, I feel certain, is enacted daily in pharmacies throughout the country and which can only react to the detriment of the pharmaceutical profession if fatalities do result. We cannot expect doctors to type prescriptions, but they can all print, and the use of printed capital letters for all proprietary names would probably be the easiest, quickest and most practical solution to the problem.

R. D. McKNIGHT,
Lisburn, Northern Ireland

[Mr. McKnight correctly deciphered last week's poser.—EDITOR.]

POSER SOLUTION

ITEMS in last week's "prescription poser" were:

Tab. Largactil mg. 25
100
Tab 1 t.d.s.
Tab. Piriton mgm. 4
36
Tab 1 t.d.s.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Ten-tenths Cloud

THERE is great need to make clear whether Britain's coinage is to remain as at present or whether it is to be replaced by a decimal system, and if so, when and how.

Soon this country will be the only trading nation of any size not using a decimal currency. Among countries tied to a duodecimal system, the Union of South Africa (then part of the Commonwealth) led the way by changing over on February 14, 1961, from £ s. d. to rand and cent, a rand being equivalent to 10s. and a cent, of course, one-hundredth part of that. Five years on from that date (one year from now), Australia is also switching to a decimal currency, again using the 10s. (Australian) as the standard unit, but designating it a dollar. The announcement of the date of change was released on February 14 by the Federal Treasurer, who said that, from February 14, 1966, all Australian banks would be open for business operating in decimal currency only. They would cease operating in pounds, shillings and pence on February 9, 1966, and would close for the next four days to complete their complex conversion arrangements. From the operative date it would be necessary to write all cheques in dollars and cents and large quantities of new decimal coins would appear in circulation alongside pounds, shillings and pence. The change-over of business machines might take eighteen months to two years to complete.

The general arrangements for converting about half a million machines affected by the change-over have also been announced. The Decimal Currency Board is currently settling with the machine companies the precise conversion methods to be used for each type of machine and the payments which the Government will make.

At one time, and not so long ago, it seemed that the then United Kingdom Government was also in favour of a change-over and four years ago a committee of inquiry (the Halsbury Committee) was set up to report on the matter. The Committee was in favour of the change, but divided on the question whether to use the £ or 10s. as the standard unit. By the time the Committee's report was published, the Government, perhaps influenced by the fact that Britain had not succeeded in entering the Common Market, and perhaps because it was in its final year of office before a general election, shelved the matter. The present Government has, understandably enough, been too busily engrossed with other matters to reopen the question or to define its policy on a new currency. There can be no question but that some

decision ought to be taken soon because the cost of altering machines increases enormously each year and because the number of machines used is rising all the while. The Halsbury Committee estimated that, making the switch-over in 1969 instead of 1968 would increase its cost by £14 millions. For once, it seems, Britain has the advantage of being able to profit by the experience of others instead of paying for pioneering efforts, and if she is not to see it melt away, the prime decision, difficult as it is, must be resolutely taken.

Protecting Purchasers—and Dealers

HOUSEWIVES and their husbands enjoy trouble-free shopping. It follows, according to Mr. Roger Breed (chief inspector of weights and measures in the county of Dorset) that trouble-free facilities for complaining about the goods they buy should be available.

It is desirable, he says in his annual report, that the public should be able to make their complaints without embarrassment, and without the threat that they will have to go to court to give evidence. To that end Mr. Breed suggests establishing special bureaux in every reasonably sized shopping centre, or a public notice board or window display "telling those who may wish to complain of the quantity or quality of their purchases how this can be done with the minimum of bother both to themselves and to the authorities concerned." Even without those facilities, he points out, there is no shortage of complaints, and deceptive packaging prompts many of them. Mr. Breed wants the Consumer Council to investigate the problem. He writes: "Statements of quantity in small or smallish print on an outer wrapper or container may often assist the expert or the more knowledgeable purchaser, whereas if the outer container is deceptive in size or shape it is more than likely that the majority of users—especially on the first occasion of buying—are going to be deceived." In addition to much stronger legislation to deal with such abuses, he believes those who feel that they have been subjected to unfair inducements to buy should be able to obtain an independent opinion on the efficiency of their present appliances (especially where safety is involved) even if the payment of a reasonable testing fee would be entailed from such a facility. Mr. Breed also expresses the hope that Parliament, with the assistance of the Board of Trade and the Consumer Council, will endeavour to provide consumer safeguards in regard to services, so that "false trade description" proceedings may be invoked where necessary.

The chief inspector will have much support for many of his suggestions to protect purchasers. As products become ever more technical in their make-up, safeguards become more than ever essential. It should also be recognised, however, that as the competitiveness of retailing sharpens, and products are increasingly promoted by manufacturers, the retailer is in a position almost as exposed as that of members of the public, and there is just as much necessity for machinery for his protection.

FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES: "Now, I'll just run through these tablets again. These are to keep you awake during the day, these are to help you to sleep at night, these are to give you an appetite, these are to help you to lose weight, these are to help you to stop smoking, these are for your cough. . . ."
—*Manesty News Letter*.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A PROPOSAL that, in addition to holding Pharmacy Week in Cork this year, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland should also hold the annual meeting and October Council meeting there, was made at the monthly meeting of the Society's Council in Dublin on February 9. A final decision on the matter is being made at the Council's March meeting. MR. J. B. MURPHY said that to hold the annual meeting in Cork would stimulate interest in the activities of the Society among pharmacists in the south—something that was badly needed. MR. F. LOUGHMAN's view was that it was too early to decide on the matter, and MR. M. COSTELLO said that he would be in favour of holding both the annual and the October Council meetings in Cork, if that were feasible. The time to decide was now, so that the local organisers could go ahead with the arrangements. The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland held one monthly meeting a year outside of Belfast and he had been told that it was a pronounced success from the professional, ethical and social points of view. The president (MR. J. P. O'DONNELL) asked Mr. Murphy to tell the Council at its next meeting what accommodation could be provided for the meeting. With the agenda next month would be supplied a memorandum asking members for their views on the matter. MR. MURPHY replied that there was one hotel capable of providing the necessary accommodation, but unless booked in the next fortnight it would not be available for October. MR. M. J. MULREANY thought it would be more fitting to hold such functions in the local vocational school or university, if facilities could be provided, rather than in a commercial hotel. To MR. M. L. CASHMAN, who asked if it would be possible to hold the annual meeting with Pharmacy Week in Cork, and the October Council meeting in Dublin on the following week, THE PRESIDENT said that those matters could be decided next month. In answer to a question the registrar (MR. J. G. COLEMAN) said that holding an annual meeting outside the College would not be creating a precedent. The seventy-fifth anniversary celebrations had been roughly equivalent to Pharmacy Week. On that occasion there had been some interesting lectures conducted at University College, Dublin, and the annual meeting of the Society had been held in the physics theatre.

Arising out of the notice of motion in the name of Mr. H. P. Corrigan, which had been unanimously agreed to at the previous meeting (to retain Counsel to advise the Society whether, contrary to Article 45 of the Constitution, the livelihood of pharmacists was being undermined by the operation of the Health Acts 1953-56) THE REGISTRAR reported that he had consulted the law agent (Mr. Gaynor) and that progress was being made in the matter of selecting Counsel. MR. MULREANY said that one important point that tended to be overlooked was that many people who, perhaps, would be availing themselves of the existing services under the scheme were not doing so. Consequently numbers of the population were not receiving the medical treatment to which they were entitled. By others the services were being abused. "Our immediate concern is to select Counsel," interposed THE PRESIDENT. "We are making progress and we will get Counsel to examine and pursue the motion as soon as possible." MR. CORRIGAN recorded his satisfaction.

Pharmacy Practice

"Our inspector's experiences seem to justify what Mr. Kennelly has already told us," was a comment made when the question of advising pharmacists on the necessity of exercising care before committing themselves to the expense of modern self-selection layout in their premises was again raised. THE REGISTRAR reported that Mr. Cummins (inspector) had visited a number of pharmacists with self-

selection facilities and had found in every case that controlled scheduled preparations had been exposed for sale. In one case rat poison could be taken off a tray by the public and in another case compound codeine tablets were openly displayed. When the attention of the pharmacists had been drawn to the matter, they invariably replied "We never thought about it" and immediately withdrew the preparations from the display arrangement. MR. M. F. WALSH, recalling that Mr. Cashman and Dr. Boles had been appointed to the Practice of Pharmacy Committee to help in investigating self-selection service, asked if it was intended those appointments should be permanent or for that specific purpose? MR. CASHMAN repeated that the investigation would be exhaustive and would involve inquiring into the practice in other countries. When all the necessary data had been garnered they would duly submit their recommendations to the Council. Both Mr. Cashman and Dr. Boles agreed to accept permanent membership of the Committee.

On the motion of MR. COSTELLO, seconded by MR. MURPHY, the president was unanimously appointed Council nominee on the Consultative Committee set up under the Animal Remedies Act, 1965. The director and members of the Post-graduate Education Committee were commended on their outstanding work during the year by THE PRESIDENT, who said they deserved the Council's warmest congratulations. That followed the reading of a letter from Mr. D. W. P. Boyd (director) stating that, owing to the extra duties undertaken in connection with Pharmacy Week in 1964, it had not been possible to initiate any new post-graduate enterprises. However, an extensive postal campaign had been undertaken to inform all members of the Society abroad of the various courses available. He gave a list of many countries in which pharmacists were taking advantage of the courses. MR. WALSH asked for confirmation that it was the wish of the Council that the Committee should carry on its activities even though courses were being held elsewhere in connection with the B.Pharm. degree. "I also think it is agreed that all on the register of qualified members are entitled to the service provided by the Committee," he said. "Yes," replied THE PRESIDENT. The Committee had fully justified itself by its results to date.

A Foot in the Door

A letter was received from the acting secretary, Hospital Sterile Supplies Board, stating that it had been decided to appoint a manager in connection with the service. The conditions specified that the successful candidate must have administrative experience, with medical or allied experience as a desirable requirement. "The Board has asked me to let you know that it will be open to members of the pharmaceutical profession to apply for the post, which is being advertised extensively in the daily papers." Closing date for applications was March 2. THE PRESIDENT described the contents of the letter as "excellent" and said he wished to commend Messrs. R. J. Power, D. J. Kennelly and Professor Timoney for their work in keeping pharmacists aware of what was happening. He also commended the Council deputation that had recently discussed with colleagues from Northern Ireland the operation of such a service in that part of the country. "It is good to know that the position is open to pharmacists," he added. MR. R. J. POWER said his only regret was that the Minister had not gone so far as to accept the principle of having a pharmacist on the Board "even though I know the constitution of the Board is more administrative than expert." He added that the existence of the new post had created considerable interest in pharmaceutical circles. The proposed salary was from £2,000 to £2,750 per annum.

THE REGISTRAR said that some confusion existed in the minds of young people wishing to take up pharmacy as a career because candidates who had passed the leaving-certificate examinations held in June 1964 had not yet obtained their certificates. He wished it to be clearly understood that retrospective credit would be given to persons working in pharmacies and serving their apprenticeships since September 1964, subject to verification that such apprentices had passed the examination. The apprentices were at liberty to continue on condition that they produced their certificates when they became available.

Inspector Congratulated

THE PRESIDENT congratulated the Society's inspector (Mr. Cummins) on interpreting well the mind of the Council and in bringing irregularities to the Council's notice. The Council would, of course, pursue its duties vigorously in all cases of irregularities. Mr. Cummins, in the course of his report, had stated that some pharmacists were still careless about procuring signatures for Part 1 poisons. He had exhorted them to be scrupulously observant of the requirement in future. On the whole he was happy with the improvement in the manner in which records were being kept by pharmacists. MR. WALSH commented that he had received favourable reports on Mr. Cummins' work throughout the country. Recalling that the Council had circularised pharmacists some time ago on the manner in which the poisons regulations should be implemented, he suggested that the memo should be sent out again. Many transgressions were not deliberate but due to lack of knowledge and guidance. THE REGISTRAR said that Mr. Cummins was not referring to controlled preparations but to preparations such as scour tablets, for which pharmacists did not always demand signatures of purchasers. "Surely that was included in the circular?" said MR. WALSH. "Yes," replied THE REGISTRAR. "It is our experience in industry," said MR. WALSH, "that you must always repeat circulars after an interval because they become lost." THE PRESIDENT said that the Council would issue another circular later in the spring incorporating all the old data and including new information.

During a discussion on the inspector's report it was stated that Portrane mental hospital, with a total of over 3,000 patients, had no pharmacist on its staff while similar hospitals, with much smaller numbers of patients, employed pharmacists. MR. O'NEILL was convinced that, if the Council pressed hard enough, it would succeed in having a pharmacist appointed to the hospital. Apparently, said MR. WALSH, those in charge considered that anybody could dispense medicines. When the new poisons regulations came into operation that view would no longer be tenable. Supporting the suggestion to bring pressure to bear on Dublin Health Authority, MR. CASHMAN said it was deplorable that an institution that handled such vast quantities of drugs had not somebody responsible in charge of its pharmacy. The Council finally adopted a suggestion by MR. POWER that the matter should be brought to the notice of the C.E.O. of Dublin Health Authority.

It was reported that a joint meeting had been held between representatives of the Council and of the Irish Drug Association at which the proposed health scheme and the possible participation of pharmacists in it had been further discussed. Arrangements had been made to hold another joint meeting in the near future. MR. C. J. CREMEN said that, in all future discussions, he would like to see the mother-and-child scheme completely divorced from the health scheme. MR. POWER said he would like to have the views of pharmacists who were participating in the mother-and-child scheme so as to establish if the general body of pharmacists wanted it or not. Some might be satisfied with it, especially if it were adjusted. MR. WALSH said he wished publicly to express pharmacists' thanks to Mr. H. W. Tomski for the analysis he had supplied in relation to the health scheme. Mr. Tomski had rendered a valuable service to the Society.

A report on his recent visit to universities and pharma-

ceutical institutions in Great Britain under the Council of Europe Medical Fellowship award conferred on him in 1964, submitted by Professor Timoney, was described by THE PRESIDENT as excellent. After members had had an opportunity of studying it carefully it could be discussed at the next meeting. Reporting that brochures issued by the Department of Health, warning against the dangers of smoking, were to be had in doctors' waiting rooms, MR. WALSH thought the Council should inform the Department that pharmacists would be only too willing to assist in health-promotion campaigns by distributing literature through their pharmacies. It was agreed to inform the Department that pharmacists would be willing to co-operate on the lines suggested.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of Messrs. Anthony A. Cullinane, M.P.S.I.; Peter W. Corish, L.P.S.I.; Timothy A. B. Foley, L.P.S.I.; Maurice J. Bunyan, L.P.S.I. and W. G. W. Fox, qualified assistant.

A marriage certificate having been submitted, Mrs. Mary M. Sheedy (née Harrison), pharmaceutical assistant, was granted change of name in the Register, L.A.H. certificates having been submitted, Drs. Alice Philomena Molony, and Vincent Hilary Molony, both of Kilkenny, were registered as pharmaceutical chemists.

Miss Anne M. Quinlan, Dr. P. J. Clarke, Messrs. W. J. Murray, M. Cliffe and D. P. Brady were elected to membership.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' preliminary register:—Bernadette T. Lynam, 77 Clara Road, Tullamore, co. Offaly; Catherine T. Vahey, Martig, Kells, co. Meath; Bridget O. Kennedy, Bank Place, Nenagh, co. Tipperary; Philomena D. O'Donovan, Muckross Road, Killarney, co. Kerry and Margaret B. Hennessy, Boulerea, Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

The following changes of address were noted:—Margaret P. Murphy, L.P.S.I., to Killeen, Dunsany, co. Meath; M. J. Treacy, M.P.S.I., to Bridge Street, Castlebar, co. Mayo; M. F. McGourty, L.P.S.I., to St. Monica's, Long Avenue, Dundalk; M. O'Connor, L.P.S.I., to Woodleigh, Dwyer's Road, Middleton, co. Cork; J. P. Byrne, L.P.S.I., to The Medical Hall, Slaney Place, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford; Mrs. Dorothy Casey, to 43 Kinvara Park, Navan Road, Dublin, 7.

Elected to membership were:—H. O'Doherty, L.P.S.I., The Pharmacy, 114 Ranelagh, Dublin; M. J. Treacy, L.P.S.I., Castlebar, co. Mayo; Mrs. Kathleen O'Dea, L.P.S.I., 249 Harold's Cross Road, Rathgar, Dublin; D. Duane, L.P.S.I., The Medical Hall, Shrule, co. Mayo and Miss Mary B. Nolan, L.P.S.I., 2 Abbey Terrace, Boyle, co. Roscommon.

Members present were:—Messrs. M. L. Cashman, W. E. Boles, H. P. Corrigan, M. Costello, C. J. Cremen, J. Gleeson, F. Loughman, M. J. Mulreany, J. B. Murphy, G. C. O'Neill, T. B. O'Sullivan, R. J. Power, M. F. Walsh.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. T. R. Miller, T. Harty, R. J. Semple, D. J. Kennelly, V. McElwee and M. Power.

A number of grants were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed. On the motion of MR. O'NEILL, seconded by MR. CREMEN, the Society's thanks were extended to the West of Ireland Chemists' Association for a donation, described by Mr. Cremen as "very generous," of £166 3s., the proceeds of the recent annual dance in Ballinasloe.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY BALM

From "The Path To Rome" by Hilaire Belloc

INDEED the people of Epinal, not taking me for a traveller but simply for a wandering poor man, were very genial to me, and the best good they did me was curing my lameness. For, seeing an apothecary's shop as I was leaving the town, I went in and said to the apothecary:—

"My knee has swelled and is very painful, and I have to walk far; perhaps you can tell me how to cure it, or give me something that will."

"There is nothing easier," he said; "I have here a specific for the very thing you complain of."

With this he pulled out a round bottle, on the label of which was printed in great letters, "BALM."

"You have but to rub your knee strongly and long with this ointment of mine," he said, "and you will be cured." ... Everything happened just as he had said.

Original-pack Dispensing

IS IT DESTINED TO BECOME UNIVERSAL?

"THE Office of Health Economics believes that all discussion about the National Health Service and about medical care should be based on fact. I hope that this paper has contributed some facts that can help to make the discussions better informed." So said MR. GEORGE TEELING SMITH (director, O.H.E.), in an address to the Doncaster Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 9. Mr. Teeling Smith's title was "The Future Pattern of Dispensing." His paper is given here in slightly abridged version.

Pharmaceutical General Practice

FOR the past few years discussion has been rife over what should be the duties and responsibilities of the general practitioner in pharmacy in the future. The Office of Health Economics has contributed its share of ideas to the debate, and I would now like to look further into one particular aspect of the question. I must first point out three phases in the international development of pharmaceutical dispensing over the past half-century.

First there was extemporaneous dispensing, when individual pharmacists compounded their own preparations. In the main that practice is now obsolete. Similarly the need to recognise and assay crude drugs and their preparations rarely occurs in the general practice of pharmacy today. Extemporaneous dispensing has survived in the larger pharmacies in some Scandinavian countries, but those may in many ways be compared with our wholesale manufacturing chemists. That it will never return in Britain seems certain.

The next stage was the dispensing of bulk-pouring mixtures from winchesters into bottles, or counting tablets out of tins of a thousand into chip boxes holding fifty. That practice persists in Britain, and is in fact required by the pricing arrangements under the National Health Service, even for branded preparations. Many continental countries have progressed to the third stage: dispensing original packs that have been manufactured for single patients. Can pharmaceutical dispensing in Britain be expected to progress to this third stage? Could dispensing from bulk become as obsolete as extemporaneous dispensing?

Broadly two issues are involved. The first concerns the rôle of brand names in pharmacy. In their favour, both from the point of view of the doctors and patients and from that of the manufacturers, the arguments have been fully put by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, but I would like to amplify some of the economic principles involved.

Modern pharmaceutical manufacturers rely, perhaps more than those in any other industry, on the knowledge that emerges from their research. Their raw material and production costs are often small when compared with the costs of research and of publicising its successful results, and the

"industrial property" comprised of their know-how may be more valuable than their manufacturing plant or materials. In many ways it would be less serious for a pharmaceutical manufacturer if someone stole his factory than it would be if someone stole the results of his research. To protect that intangible form of industrial property is therefore important, and there are broadly three ways of doing it.

First, manufacturers may rely on secrecy, the traditional way in the past, when secret formulas and secret processes were widely employed. Such secrecy inhibited progress, and more recently inventors have been encouraged to publish their results in return for the grant of a patent. The patent gave them the exclusive right to exploit their invention for a period of years (currently sixteen in this country). Thirdly they rely on the brand-name system, which applies an exclusive description to their product. The products of others who copy the results of their research are distinguished from the original because they are barred from using its name. If the originators have established a strong brand identity for their product, they may lose comparatively little of their market to imitators.

All three methods still play a part in protecting the "know-how" resulting from research. The extent to which each is used varies. In cosmetics, for example, both secrecy and brand names are important. Patents and brand names predominate for cameras, copyright—the equivalent of patents—for books and records. For pharmaceuticals, the mainstay of protection is the patent system but, broadly for two reasons, it is not by itself enough. First, some "natural" compounds found of value in medicine cannot be patented. Second, the patent law, through the special provisions for the granting of compulsory licences for foods and medicines, affords less protection to pharmaceutical products than to most others. So secret processes are still employed in the pharmaceutical industry (an example: Spansules). The use of a brand name gives further protection (the trade mark Tabloid for many years afforded some protection to the Burroughs Wellcome skill in tablet making).

Trend to Branding

Over the past thirty years the trend towards branding has been widespread and pronounced. Most foods are now branded (bread, even meat and vegetables). Furniture and clothes are increasingly marketed under the manufacturer's trade mark. Clocks and watches carry brand names that were generally absent twenty-five years ago. By value more than 90 per cent. of all general practitioners' prescriptions are for branded preparations.

How far the trend will continue and how far pharmaceuticals are a special case because of the existence of the pharmacopoeias, which at least specify standards for unbranded products, is

debatable. The recent introduction of Co-tabs, and the entry of so-called "pirates" into the field of branded pharmaceuticals suggest that the use of brand names may well continue to increase. The trend towards branding may offset the effects of expiry of many important patents over the next few years, which would appear to afford opportunities for renewed growth in the unbranded sector of the pharmaceutical market.

Possibly the most important factor of all, however, will be the increasing sophistication and specialisation in pharmaceutical production. Commenting on a memorandum from the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST said on January 2: "The Committee's work has shown the need to apply a more critical approach to specifications for all drugs," and went on to point out that "no manufacturer who has supported research and development teams can be expected to be willing to pass on technical 'know-how' for world-wide publication so that competitors in territories that either ignore or do not subscribe to patent conventions can achieve his standards at the mere cost of a publication." The greater complexity of medicines, and the continuing need for the protection of industrial know-how, suggest that the steady movement towards branded medicines will persist in scientifically and industrially advanced countries.

Pros and Cons

If doctors are going to continue to prescribe branded medicines, perhaps increasingly, it is relevant to pursue the question whether the present British method of dispensing them is the most appropriate. Two principal arguments in favour of the current practice are anonymity and economy. The arguments in favour of anonymity rest mainly on the fact that it is not always desirable for the patients to know the nature of their treatment, especially if it may reveal that they are suffering from a serious or incurable illness. Recently, however, there has been a feeling that the continental approach may be right, and that there may be no overriding justification for keeping patients in ignorance about the medicine they are receiving. It is part of the trend towards more frankness between those providing medical care and those receiving it, a trend that has been stimulated by the medical "soap operas" on television. In particular, there are substantial arguments on the grounds of safety and convenience in favour of identifying medicines, and to many people they seem to outweigh the arguments for anonymity.

The argument that it is more economical to dispense from bulk rests on three main considerations. The first is that it should be possible to prescribe and dispense the precise quantity of medicine required for the individual

1. PRICE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEN PACKS OF 100 AND ONE PACK OF 1,000

Trade price 10 × 100 a	1,000 b	Difference on 1,000 c (= a - b)	Extra price per 100 pack c ÷ 10	extra cost per cent. by buying in 100's c ÷ b × 100
20/7	12/-	8/7	10d	71
22/6	15/-	7/6	9d	50
26/8	21/4	5/4	6d	25
30/-	24/-	6/-	7d	25
33/4	24/-	9/4	11d	38
35/10	27/6	8/4	10d	30
36/8	26/6	10/2	1/-	38
40/-	30/8	9/4	11d	30
45/-	32/6	12/6	1/3	38
138/4	124/3	14/1	1/5	11
160/-	72/-	88/-	8/10	122
170/-	159/-	11/-	1/1	7
190/-	175/-	15/-	1/6	9
216/8	203/4	13/4	1/4	7
245/-	226/10	18/2	1/10	8
280/-	200/-	80/-	8/-	40
300/-	275/-	25/-	2/6	9
528/4	487/-	41/4	4/2	8
800/-	663/4	136/8	13/8	21

Based on trade prices for all prescription medicines packed in 100's and 1,000's as given in twelve successive pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Quarterly Price List, December 1964.

2. TIME TAKEN TO DISPENSE TWO ITEMS ON A PRIVATE PRESCRIPTION

[In an O.H.E. Survey in Central London, January 1965]

Time taken	Number of pharmacies		
	Dispensing original pack	Not original pack	Total
NORMAL SERVING TIME			
2-3 minutes	5	-	5
WAIT IN SHOP			
3 minutes	3	1	4
4 minutes	2	3	5
5 minutes	-	3	3
6 minutes	1	4	5
7 minutes	-	5	5
10 minutes	-	1	1
12 minutes	-	1	1
CALL BACK			
8-10 minutes	-	2	2
12 minutes	-	2	2
15 minutes	-	2	2
18 minutes	1	1	1
20 minutes	1	3	4
22-23 minutes	-	3	3
25 minutes	-	2	2
30 minutes	1	1	2
35 minutes	1	2	3
TOTALS	14	36	50

patient, though left-overs in bathroom cupboards testify to the difficulties that arise in practice. Second, there is the question of the pharmacist's time in counting tablets from large to small packs. If one assumes that the pharmacist has to be in his shop anyway, and has nothing else particular to do, then clearly there is no cost involved at all in his having to count tablets from one container to another. However if you believe, as I do, that the pharmacist should spend as much time as possible with his customers rather than in his dispensary, then one could put a price on the minutes it takes him to count out tablets. It would be misleading to express as a sum of money the saving from his being relieved of this chore because, though he should be able to spend his time more usefully, the pharmaceutical service would incur no less expenditure. Only in large dispensaries, where pharmacists or trained assistants may spend the whole of their time dispensing tablets from bulk, would there be any direct financial saving if all tablet counting were eliminated.

Costing and Pricing

The third question is the central one. How much more would it cost if medicines were generally manufactured in small individual packs — such as those used on the continent—instead of in bulk containers? The question is more complex than appears. Table I, for example, shows the trade prices for a sample of prescription medicines when 1,000 tablets are bought in ten packs of 100, and when they are bought in one pack of 1,000. I am not suggesting that 100 would be dispensed as an original pack, but the price differences illustrate the principles involved. For the lower priced products the 100 pack is generally about ninepence or a shilling more expensive than the same number of tablets from a 1,000 pack. For some of the more expensive products the extra price is

several shillings. In the random sample covering nineteen products, the extra cost of buying 100 tablets in a particular original pack was 13s. 8d. Such differences cannot result simply from the higher direct costs of buying and filling smaller bottles. The general pattern of those prices can only be explained on the broad principles underlying pharmaceutical costing and pricing.

The direct cost of making and packing medicines is generally small compared with the "overhead" costs inherent in running a research-based pharmaceutical industry. The overheads may be spread between the companies' range of products and packs on many different bases, and the decision on how much "profit" a pack should earn is also decided in many different ways. Both overhead contribution and profit tend generally to be related to direct cost of production, to raw material costs or to labour costs. Overheads—including the general costs of research—tend to be many times the actual cost of production, so an increase of a penny or two in raw material and labour costs may be reflected as an increase of a shilling or more in the total price of the product (equivalent to anything between a 10 and a 50 per cent. increase in selling price). The disproportionately higher prices for some small packs may also reflect the fact that they are less used for N.H.S. dispensing, and supplied to fill small orders involving proportionately higher handling and dispatch charges. Neither factor would apply if smaller packs were invariably dispensed.

Packaging Costs

Though a general change from large to small pack dispensing would probably involve some increased cost, therefore, the increase should bear no relationship to current prices of large and small packs, or current percentage differences between the prices of the

same number of tablets packed in bulk or in individual containers. Were it to do so the contribution to companies' overheads and profit would be enormously increased. Instead, any increase should be related only to the direct additional cost of packing in small instead of large containers. Using small metal, plastic or glass containers, or foil packing, and mechanised filling lines, it seems unrealistic to believe that the direct cost of packaging for a small number of tablets could be more than a few pence per pack. The retail selling prices of some small packs of proprietary medicines—admittedly often produced in larger production runs—certainly suggest modest packaging costs. The actual cost of a plastic tube, box or glass bottle as at present used to hold small numbers of tablets varies between about a penny and twopence-halfpenny.

Cost to N.H.S.

About 250 million prescriptions are dispensed in Britain each year. At present the container allowance received by contractors accounts for about £1½ millions. If the mechanisation and automation made possible by long runs of small packs enabled manufacturers to offset the actual cost of the individual containers by reducing labour costs, manufacturers' original small packs might be sold for no more than tablets packed in bulk. The container allowance would then be saved, and there would be a net saving to the Health Service of up to £1½ millions. More realistically, manufacturers' additional direct costs for supplying in original packs might average out to threepence per pack. In that event the £1½-millions container allowance would be replaced by a higher ingredient cost of about £3 millions if the whole added cost were passed on by the manufacturers. That would result in a net annual increase in the cost of the N.H.S. of about £1½ millions. If the extra packag-

ing cost were sixpence per prescription (for which cost it should be possible, on a mechanised production line, to put twenty or thirty tablets into an extraordinarily elegant pack) the net increased cost to the N.H.S. could be £4½ millions. Those estimates ignore the fact that some prescriptions would be for more than one individual pack, though that would probably be more than offset by the fact that many prescriptions — for example ointments, aerosols and nasal sprays — are already dispensed in the manufacturer's original package.

It is not necessary to assume that the burden of any increased cost should necessarily fall entirely on the National Health Service. It might be met at least in part by the industry, which could probably expect to benefit indirectly having its products always being dispensed in their original packs. It is certainly essential that neither manufacturers nor pharmacists should deliberately seek to increase their profit by any change to individual pack dispensing. Both should avoid doing so, applying cost-plus methods of allocating overheads, which can easily cause misleading calculations in a science-based industry. The figures in Table I suggest that, in the past, some companies may have arrived at some anomalous pricing decisions.

Test Purchases

Finally, if original-pack dispensing should result in some additional cost either to the Health Service or the pharmaceutical industry, it is necessary to ask whether the extra cost is justified by greater safety and convenience. The arguments in favour of original packs have been advanced elsewhere, and many are still the subject of debate. Instead I would like to describe some results of a small study to find out what actually happened when a simple private prescription was dispensed by fifty different pharmacies in central London.

There were two items on the prescription. One consisted of twelve throat lozenges, which were invariably dispensed in their original tube. The other was for twenty tablets packed in foil strips, and available either in an original pack of twenty or from bulk. The instructions on the prescription corresponded with those on the manufacturers' packs. Thirty-six of the pharmacies dispensed the tablets from bulk. Most of them were elegantly or adequately dispensed, and one pharmacy had even cut the foil up to make twenty individually wrapped single tablets. However, in three examples the foil was broken, and in two the tablets were slightly chipped or crushed as a result of repacking into unsuitable cartons. Perhaps the most striking difference from the customer's point of view was the varying times involved in the different types of dispensing. When original packs were dispensed, five were labelled and handed straight over the counter. Ten (72 per cent.) were dispensed within five minutes. For the prescriptions dispensed from bulk, the customer was invariably told that he must wait for his medicine, and

only for 20 per cent. of them was it ready within five minutes. Table II shows the actual times taken for the fifty prescriptions to be dispensed. The numbers are small, but the survey undoubtedly suggested that the patient gets his prescription more quickly and in better condition if it is dispensed in an original pack.

Nothing in this paper has attempted

RESEARCH COSTS OF INDUSTRY

"New approach required," says an economist

A PLAN for more economic research into the phase of science in industry, into the mode in which science-based companies operate, and into basic economic questions such as pricing policy and its relation to innovation, was made by Michael Lee (deputy director, Office of Health Economics) on January 20. In a paper "Economics of Research-based Industry," Mr. Lee said "To make a list of science-based industries now is virtually to list the major problems which have faced a string of Cabinet Ministers in past years."

Mr. Lee believed that problems had arisen through treating research expenditure in the same way as investment in real capital, like the purchase of production plant. While physical assets depreciated and their replacement could be financed by amortisation, new knowledge, which was the product of research, became more useful as it was exploited. But that exploitation outdated the original innovation, and the risk facing the successful innovator was therefore obsolescence. Competition in science-based industry took the form of superior products, not lower prices. An innovator could most successfully meet such competitive challenge by fully exploiting his own discoveries. If an innovator was to maintain scientific leadership he would not merely amortise past research investment, but needed to finance from the successful research projects, an expanding research programme. "Low price levels, brought about by notions associated with the theory of price competition in science-based industry, are not compatible with a high rate of industrial scientific progress," said Mr. Lee.

The difficulties of fixing prices in a science-based industry such as the pharmaceutical industry were aggravated by the conventions of treating research "overheads" as a percentage of production costs, and of judging profit levels against real capital employed. The concept involved grave anomalies. "Research expenditure for accounting purposes is treated on a par with normal running costs and is written off wholly during the year incurred. Few, however, would argue with the contention that so far as accounting definitions are concerned research is more in the nature of a high risk capital outlay, incurred solely in the hope of future benefits and is not part of normal day-to-day production costs. Therefore, when establishing capital employed, there is a strong case for arguing that research expenditure should be considered as the creation of a capital asset, and so, over the years, treated as cumulative income ploughed back into the firm."

to prove that original pack dispensing is desirable, or that pharmacists in Britain will eventually adopt the practice. Political and practical considerations are involved. I do predict without hesitation, however, that the question of original-pack dispensing will become a more important topic in debates about the rôle of the general practitioner in pharmacy.

The general convention of using real capital employed as the measuring rod of profits failed to take account of the less tangible factors affecting the prosperity and the growth of a research-based individual firm or the economy as a whole.

Mr. Lee concluded "in looking at science in the economy, we must replace our quantitative preconceptions of costs and prices by more complex qualitative notions of a changing, not merely a rising standard of living. In economic growth we are not concerned merely with greater efficiency leading to the accumulation of material wealth, but also with how scientific and economic progress affects the quality of life. From any point of view, the most significant change in pharmaceutical production in recent decades is not that penicillin prices are now only one-twelfth their 1947 level or that certain broad spectrum antibiotics could be obtained more cheaply: the significant factor is that these products do in fact now exist.

There is general enthusiasm and great expectations over the future of scientific industrial progress. It is, however, a commonplace that one of the main barriers to scientific progress is the persistence of traditional views and attitudes. If the hopes for economic progress based on growth and vitality of science-based industry are ever to be realised, a re-examination of traditional economic dogmas is most certainly overdue."

A LOCAL "BYGONE"



A handsome leech jar in classical style at Basingstoke, Hants, museum.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17: Business during the week in CRUDE DRUGS was again extremely quiet for the time of year and most prices were quoted at previous levels.

Scarcities in certain commodities were unrelieved. PERU BALSAM was cleared on the spot at around 17s. 6d. per lb. and shippers were still not quoting for replacement. JAMAICAN GINGER was down 15s. per cwt. on the spot and IPECACUANHA was lower by one shilling per lb. from most sources. The MENTHOLS held their previous gains but made no further advance on the previous week except for the Chinese for shipment which was up sixpence per lb. PAPAIN prices have become firm, reflecting a tighter supply position. SAFFRON values continued to soar but spot offers, which were up by 50s. to 75s. per lb. on the week, were said to be well under the replacement value. In AROMATIC SEEDS, Indian FENNEL was down 20s. a cwt. for shipment. Italian SQUILL at 180s. per cwt. was up 5s.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, most price changes were in an upward direction. PETITGRAIN rose by 2s. per lb., SPEARMINT by 5s., PALMAROSA and PATCHOULI each by 2s. 6d. and Chinese ANISE by threepence. Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINTS continued their former trend with a general increase of threepence per lb.; American oil was up 2s. per lb., and supplies were said to be scarce on the spot through the prolonged United States dock strike, which is now over. The only oils to show an easier trend were LEMON and TANGERINE.

In PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS, the price of CALCIUM CHLORIDE, B.P., advanced to 2s. per lb. (from 1s. 4½d.), for 1-cwt. lots.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ADRENALINE. — (Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — (Per kilo.) One kilo lots, 126s.; 10-kilos, 123s. 6d. The MONONITRATE is 129s. 6d. and 127s. for same quantities.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID. — One-kilo, 44s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 41s. per kilo; 25-kilos, 39s. 6d.

BACITRACIN. — Sterile topical is 53s. per mega unit for 25 m.u.

BIARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 9½d. per kilo.

BEMIGRIDE. — B.P.C. is 320s. per kilo.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

BORAX. — B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £68 1s. per ton in hessian bags or

£67 1s. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID. — B.P. grade in 1 ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM CARBONATE. — B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P. hydrated in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. per lb.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., as to quantity.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. is 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 97s. 6d. per kilo.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 222s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE. — One-cwt. lots are 180s. per lb.

CHALK. — Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE 4s. 6d.; HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 4s. 6d. per gm.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — Under 25-gm. lots, 66s. 8d. per gm.; under 100-gm., 65s. per gm., 100 gm., 63s. 4d. per gm.

EPHEDRINE. — ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz. SULPHATE, 4s. 6d. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 3d. per oz.

ERGOMETRINE. — MALEATE, B.P., 144s. per gm. for 20-gm. lots; TARTRATE, 27s. 6d. per gm. for 10-gm. lots.

ERGOTOXINE. — ETHANESULPHONATE, 10-gm. lots, B.P. '32, 60s. per gm. B.P.C. '49 72s. 6d.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £20 10s. per kilo.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN. — 100 gm. and over, 126s. 8d. per gm.

INOSITOL. — One-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots). B.P. 122s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE. — Per kilo, £95.

NEOMYCIN. — SULPHATE, B.P., 740s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 700s. per kilo.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One-kilo, 41s.; 10 kilos, 39s.; 50 kilos, 37s.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One-kilo, 30s.; 50-kilos, 27s. 6d. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE. — 50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

ONESTRADIOL. — MONOBENZOATE, 14s. 6d. per gm.

PENICILLIN. — SODIUM, POTASSIUM, or PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PYRIDOXINE. — One-kilo, £35 7s. 6d. per kilo; 10 kilos, £35 2s. 6d. per kilo.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One kilo, 217s. 6d. and 10-kilos, 212s. 6d. per kilo.

SANTONIN. — 5-cwt. lots, 320s. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE. — Per kilo, 115s.

STREPTOMYCIN. — BASE or SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same price for DIHYDRO.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 12s. per oz.; SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d.

d-TUBOCURARINE CHLORIDE. — 100-gm. lots, 60s. per gm.

THYMOL. — One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm. as acetate at £17 14s. 2d. per kilo and oil-soluble palmitate at £15 12s. 6d. for one-kilo lots.

VITAMIN D. — D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm., 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm., 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E. — Natural d alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic dl, 1,000 units per gm. The prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Alcohol

BRITISH spirit (fermentation grades) per proof gall. —

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities; the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 overproof): where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots.

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 over-proof (o.p.), 500 gall. and over, 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates; 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more; 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon), for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10-gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p., in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish 15s. to 15s. 6d., duty paid.

ALOES. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 160s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 118s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO.—F.A.Q. SEED quoted at 260s. per cwt., c.i.f., March-April shipment.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 21s. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. PERU: Spot, 17s. 6d. nominal, no shipment offers. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA.—HERB, 4s. per lb., spot, nominal. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZON.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—New crop for shipment, 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot 7s. 3d.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot cleared; shipment, new-crop 310s. per cwt., c.i.f. Mombasa, spot from 210s.; shipment nominally 190s., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 20s. 6d. per lb.; black brilliant, 22s. to 25s. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. 6d. spot.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 315s. per cwt.; new-crop for March-April, 280s., indicated. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 525s.; March-April shipment, 500s.; Cochín, new crop, February-March shipment, 280s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt. spot; shipment (March-April), 153s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 58s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot from 60s. to 62s. 6d., as to test. Colombian, 59s., c.i.f.; spot, 62s. 6d. Costa Rican, 76s., c.i.f. and 82s. 6d., spot.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 420s.; No. 2, 380s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at 6s. 6d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 21s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 22s. 9d. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 20s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 22s. to 23s., in bond, as to brand.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £170 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s. 6d., nominal; 110's, 7s. 8d.; defectives 5s. 3d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, not quoted; 110's, 7s. 8d., b.w.p., 4s. 8d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN.—East African, scarce with whole No. 1 valued at 30s. per lb. upward.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 3s. 2d. per lb.; shipment 3s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, nominally 3s. 3½d. Shipment, 3s. 2½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot 3s. 7½d. per lb.; shipment new crop quoted at 34½s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 235s. (225s., c.i.f.).

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially de-waxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAI. — For shipment, 100s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 125s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior spot 625s. to 650s. per lb. as to holder. Replacements quoted up to 700s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. Spanish, 220s., duty paid; shipment, Cyprian, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 130s., duty free. CELERY.—Indian steady at 200s. spot; shipment, 192s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 57s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, Moroccan whole seed, 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 350s., Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; shipment Moroccan, 300s., c.i.f. paid. Indian, 290s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 110s., spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese spot, 115s. to 150s., duty paid as to quality; Indian, 200s.; shipment, Chinese, 110s., c.i.f. and Indian, cheaper at 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 45s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 34s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 57s. 6d. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb., shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 2s. 1½d., spot, manufacturing 1s. 2d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria pods: hand-picked and manufacturing cleared, no offers from origin.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. pure, 216s. per cwt.; Standard No. 1, 235s.; F.O., from 260s. to 320s.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian spot, 180s. per cwt.; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £207 10s. per cwt. No. 2, £192 10s.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 155s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop quoted at 135s., c.i.f. for March-April.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian, 210s. per cwt.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus 1s. 10d. per lb. temporary import surcharge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 430s. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 330s.; shipment, 297s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 700s.; shipment, 605s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Imported sweet oil is 7s. 3d. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 10s. 9d., spot; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian from 27s. 6d. to 35s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for 38 per cent. oil are 100s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 3s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian, spot, from 16s. 9d.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—From 40s. to 45s. per lb. as to source.

CEDARWOOD. — American from 8s. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CINNAMON.—Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 22s.; Seychelles from 10s. 6d., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 6d.; shipment, 5s. 10½d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 9d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 7½d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 4s. 7d., c.i.f.; spot, 4s. 8d., in bond.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 10d., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER.—From 34s. to 45s. per lb., spot, as to origin.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported, 90s. to 120s.

DILL. — Imported is from 34s. to 39s. per lb., spot.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 200s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 42s. 6d. per lb., in bond and from 38s. 6d. to 41s., c.i.f. for shipment.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 17s. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 8s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f., spot, 8s. 3d. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot; American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 16s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 17s. 6d. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 13s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 106s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 112s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME.—From 20s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon spot, 90s. to 100s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16: RUTIN turned firmer with the National Formulary grade now \$13 a kilo, up \$2.25. PHENOBARBITONE and PHENOBARBITONE-SODIUM were firmer with one producer reportedly already increasing prices. Spanish SAFFRON moved \$5 higher to a new level of \$75 a lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were SPIKE LAVENDER at \$6.70, up 10 cents; BERGAMOT at \$15.50, up 25 cents; and CINNAMON LEAF at \$3.55, up 15 cents.

THE DRUG WORLD IN AMERICA

Bulletin on events and trends in pharmacy, the industry and the Administration.

DR. RUDOLPH SEIDEN

THE United States pharmaceutical industry's research and development spending, employment, wages, sales and dollar earnings, were higher in 1964 than 1963, but percentage profits did not increase, according to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (P.M.A.). Down in 1964 were also the drug prices and the number of new products introduced. The Bureau of Labour Statistics shows that the consumer price index for prescription drugs now stands 9 per cent. under 1958-59, and 16.9 per cent. under the all-items index.

The P.M.A. pointed out that there exists a significant trend toward direct selling of prescription drugs in recent years. A decade ago, less than 50 per cent. of the total domestic sales, now more than 55 per cent., went directly to retailers, hospital or other outlets, bypassing the wholesalers. Between 1955-1959, the industry introduced 231 new drug entities and between 1960-1964, produced 146. In 1964, spending on research and development by the drug industry reached an estimated record of \$313 millions (£112 millions). The P.M.A. explains that the average pre-1960 drug cost about \$3 millions from idea-to-market, while a more recent product could cost more than \$8 millions. Capital investment in research facilities in 1964 increased about 2.5 per cent. over the 1963 level of \$284.51 millions. Capital investment for plants etc., at \$44,300 per production worker, is twice the all-industry average.

"Partly due to increasingly restrictive regulations and delays, American firms are undertaking more and more research abroad. Pharmaceutical firms have built and are building scores of plants abroad, in dozens of nations, so that foreign operations now account for a quarter of their total income. Part of the trend to overseas production is explained by reduced manufacturing and transportation costs; but high-pitched nationalism in many nations, with consequent laws, makes it practically impossible to operate without a local plant, thus there is a net contribution by the U.S. drug industry over a recent five-year period of \$540 millions in inflow, helping the nation's balance of payments deficit. In 1964, sales by American drug firms abroad brought in an estimated \$135 millions net earnings and the figure may reach \$150 millions in 1965." Global sales of prescription drugs by U.S. firms rose to an estimated \$3,600 millions in 1964 (up \$100 millions). Profits on total sales, after taxes which have averaged 10 per cent. since 1958, continued the same in 1964; they are expected to remain constant in 1965. The industry consists of about 1,200 manufacturers, 450 wholesalers and 55,000 retailers.

Physicians' Ownership of Pharmacies

Following the discussion of physician-owned pharmacies (*C. & D.*, September 19, 1964, p. 311), a study has been published by Jerry Landauer, *Wall Street Journal* (December 17, 1964), from which the following is abstracted.

"... Conflict-of-interest questions are troubling the Government, agitating the medical profession and arousing the ire of drug merchants not tied up with doctors."

A Senate subcommittee headed by Senator Philip Hart is investigating the antitrust implications. He has asked the Justice Department of the Federal Trade Commission (F.T.C.) to take a look, too, if need be. It is said that the number of doctor-owned pharmacies has jumped to 2,200 from 1,200 as recently as 1960, additional outlets are owned by physicians' kinfolk. The investigator found that some 5,000 physicians hold stock in more than 100 local and regional companies that repackage generally available drugs and resell them under specific brand names. Some State legislatures have already taken steps to stop physicians' ownership of pharmacies. For instance, North Dakota now restricts pharmacy operating permits to licensed pharmacists or to corporations in which at least two pharmacists are directors. California has banned the issue of new pharmacy ownership permits to doctors and required doctors with prior interests in pharmacies to shed them by 1967. Michigan and Maryland also seek by law to discourage physician ownership of pharmacies. Senator Hart is prepared to seek Federal legislation if he finds it necessary. Should he do so, the American Medical Association (A.M.A.) will fight, insisting on "voluntary self-policing" instead. It is questionable whether 1965 will bring a solution of the problem, but it looks as if the American Pharmaceutical Association (A.P.A.) will be successful in restricting drugstore ownership to pharmacists in some of the fifty states long before a satisfactory Federal law will be passed by Congress.

Drug "Fingerprints"

A drug "fingerprint" is really a line graph: each chemical produces an infra-red absorption graph whose peaks identify it as surely as fingerprints identify people. The Food & Drug Administration (F.D.A.) is now making its "fingerprint" files of drugs and related chemical compounds available as a part of the National Standard Reference Data System. The F.D.A. has collected some 600 standard reference graphs and uses them to identify drugs and related products. Using that method of identification, the so-called cancer cure drug Krebiozen was positively identified by F.D.A. scientists as the common amino acid derivative, creatine. A simple method of "fingerprinting" a compound is to combine 1 mgm. of potassium bromide under 20,000 lb. pressure per sq. in. to make a transparent disc which is scanned by an infra-red light beam to produce the unique spectrophotometric curve, or "fingerprint." The infra-red absorption graph is then compared with other curves to make identification, using size and graphic position of peaks. Each peak on the curve represents a unique

relationship between two or more atoms in the compound and serves as identifying feature of the "fingerprint." The current method of filing curves uses a data retrieval punch-card system to catalogue and speed identification.

Advertising Pharmaceuticals

The F.D.A. has begun to enforce the pharmaceutical advertising provisions of the Drug Amendments of 1962 by systematically monitoring professional journal advertising. The violations are evaluated in two categories: (a) positive claims or omission of information on side effects, contraindications, dosage forms, and ingredients which present potential danger to the patient and (b) other claims which may involve danger to patients' health and which, in the selling message, "can seriously mislead as to the proper place of the drug in the total spectrum of products available to meet a specific disease situation."

General Notes

The U.S. Public Health Service is asking co-operation of the pharmaceutical industry in ensuring a steady supply of those drugs that are not available for economic or other reasons, yet are of potential value in investigations and of importance in emergency treatment of a few patients.

During 1963 and 1964, the 88th Congress considered 240 bills of direct or indirect interest to the pharmaceutical industry; thirty-one were enacted into law.

The average weekly earnings of production and related workers in the drug manufacturing industry rose from \$56.60 in 1949 to \$98.40 in 1962.

Dr. J. C. Sheehan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently obtained the basic patent on the chemical synthesis of penicillin (No. 3,159,617).

Only recently have the official totals of the U.S. exports and imports for 1963 become available. They show that total exports of pharmaceuticals reached in 1963 \$269,256,567 (\$269,859,394 in 1962), the total imports \$47,884,351 (\$37,158,018); thus, the exports lost less than 0.3 per cent., while imports increased almost 30 per cent. Exports to the U.K. were worth \$7.4 millions and imports from the U.K., \$6.8 millions.

The F.D.A. has terminated certificates permitting inclusion of the widely used colour F.D. & C. Red No. 4 in foods, drugs and ingested cosmetics, effective in June 1965.

New Products

The following is marketed:—

NORPRAMIN, or desipramine hcl, is 10,11 - dihydro-5-(3-methylaminopropyl)-5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine hcl; used orally for the treatment of depressive reactions (Lakeside).

The following are being tested:—

RUBIFLAVIN, an anti-tumor antibiotic claimed to be active against two types of cancer; but it requires exact dosing (1 mgm./kg. body weight), otherwise it becomes toxic (Squibb).

SULFASMAZINE, given to adults at a single dose of 1 gm., is said to be useful in urinary tract infections; it gives the same side effects as other sulpha drugs (Lederle).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 3

For hair setting preparations (3)

DEB SET, B861,269, by Richard Hudnut, Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For all goods, but not including substances for laundry use or substances for cleaning, polishing or scouring (3)

Signature A E SALAMAN-SIMPSON, 864,771, by Annie Easter Salaman-Simpson, Christchurch, New Zealand.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated perfumed toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and essential oils (3)

LINCETTE, B867,837, by International Laboratories, Ltd., Chessington, Surrey.

For soaps; perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions, and essential oils (3)

Device with words NIGHT FERRY, 868,695, by John Edward Turnbull, Queens Park, Bournemouth.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom (3)

MU-MU, 869,269, by Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.

For antacid pharmaceutical preparations (5)

SOVOL, 856,853, by Carter Products, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For corticotrophin gelatine preparations for human use (5)

CORTICO-GEL, 861,997, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

HYSORENE, 862,569, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of aural complaints (5)

UNIAURAL, B863,210, by Uni-Chemie, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For women's and children's sanitary knickers (5)

CUPANTS, 863,754, by M. Merica & Co., Ltd., Oldham, Lancs.

For ointment for use in the treatment of lumbago (5)

LUMBAGIN, 863,837, by Biochemic, G.m.b.H., Tyrol, Austria.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use as injections for medical, dental and veterinary purposes (5)

DUOJECT, 864,097, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, all in gel form (5)

VAXOGEL, 865,743, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

MEMONYL, 865,952, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Sodertalje, Sweden. VITOCILS, 868,789, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For cattle dips (5)

BOVINOX, B866,665, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

Device, 867,823, by Marshall's Pharmaceutical, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For antiseptics, disinfectants and insecticides, all for export except to the Irish Republic and for antiseptics, disinfectants and insecticides, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not including goods for export to the Irish Republic (5)

Devices with words SAN PIC, 868,620-21, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For veterinary vaccine preparations (5)

KATAVAC, 867,521, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form for use in the treatment of menopausal conditions (5)

MENODAN, 867,839, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

VETASTIM, 869,125, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and Reading, Berks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary products (5)

PROLEV, 869,953, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of chest ailments (5)

EUROPECTOCILINA, 870,959, by Laboratorio Miluy, S.L., Madrid, Spain.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all being in tablet form (5)

ENVOTABS, 871,254, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For all goods (5)

FAMPHUR, 869,376, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A. ARYT-MALIN, 870,984, by Gebrüder Giulini, G.m.b.H., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany.

For optical, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

SAFARI, B856,422, by Rosley, Ltd., Wembley, Middlesex.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 20

Oxygenated polyene aldehydes, Eastman Kodak Co., 985,133.

Stabilising iodine isomerised vitamin A esters. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 985,149.

Derivatives of the antibiotic decorynine, Upjohn Co., 985,162.

Camera cases, Kodak, Ltd. 985,184.

Therapeutic iron preparation, Laboratorien Hausmann, A.G. 985,206.

Steroids, Abbott Laboratories, 985,215-16.

Method of preparing analogues of natural nucleosides with an anomalous saccharidic component. Spofa, Sdruzeni Podniku pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu, 985,246.

Pesticidal compositions, Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd. 985,278.

Process and compositions for the preservation of organic materials, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. 985,279.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 3.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 27

Photographic product for the production of radiographs by a diffusion transfer process, International Polaroid Corporation, 985,328.

Purification of phosphorus sulphides, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 985,342.

Δ^3 -piperidino-alkyl guanidine derivatives, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 985,354.

Inoculating test media with microorganisms, Hollister, Inc. 985,359.

Carbonic esters, processes for their preparation and herbicidal compositions containing them, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 985,362.

Multi-purpose alkenyl succinic acid derivative, Esso Research and Engineering Co., 985,373.

Production of artificial finger and toe nails, Erich Moeschke Inter-Parfum-Kosmetik, 985,388.

Process for the production of phenol from monochlorobenzene, Union Carbide Corporation, 985,409.

N-substituted amides of O,O-difluoroalkyl dithiophosphorylacetic acids, Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, 985,466.

Pregnanes and processes for preparing steroid compounds, Roussel-Uclaf, 985,470.

Androstanes, G. D. Searle & Co., 985,471.

Manufacture of acetic anhydride Usines de Melle, 985,474.

2-Methylene testosterone derivatives and methods for producing same, Parke, Davis & Co., 985,482.

Light-sensitive photographic materials, Kodak, Ltd. 985,483.

Triazine compounds, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 985,484.

Phenylisopropylamine derivatives and process for preparing them, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 985,486.

Plasmin preparations, Novo Terapeutisk Laboratorium, A.S. 985,498.

Detergent compositions, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 985,503.

Therapeutic compositions comprising polysiloxanes, Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. 985,546.

Drying streptomycin sulphate, Merck & Co., Inc. 985,596.

Antibiotics and their preparation, Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 985,598.

Steroid esters, their preparation and employment, Roussel-Uclaf, 985,634.

Guanidine derivatives and process for their production, Pharmacia, A.B. 985,635.

8-Methyl-4-androsten-3-ones and their preparation, Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 985,638.

Pyrazolidone derivatives, Ilford, Ltd. 985,653.

Benzodiazepine derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 985,657.

Benzophenones and the preparation thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 985,658.

Manufacture of 2-glycyl-amido-benzophenones and cyclization derivatives thereof, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 985,683.

Sulphanilamide derivatives and processes for their production, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 985,692.

Antibiotic derivatives and preparation thereof, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 985,734.

Cephalosporin compounds, Eli Lilly & Co. 985,747.

Trifluoromethyl-sulphonic acid-trifluoromethyl-phenyl amides, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 985,784.

Coated medicinals, Upjohn Co. 985,773.

Process for making sulphur dioxide, Stauffer Chemical Co. 985,784.

Muscle stimulation device, Pye, Ltd. 985,797.

Synthetic detergent, Robert G. Bates & Sons, Ltd. 985,813.

Cyclobutane derivatives containing a tertiary N atom and a hydroxyl group, Eastman Kodak Co. 985,815.

Substituted cyclobutanones, Eastman Kodak Co. 985,816.

Filtering and regulating the delivery of liquids, V. P. M. Ballu, 985,818.

Androstanes and analogous compounds, G. D. Searle & Co. 985,853.

Electrically operated dry shaver, Sunbeam Corporation, 985,889.

Preparation of aryl esters of carboxylic acids, Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 985,895.

Cine cameras and cineprojectors, Agfa, A.G. 985,916.

Thiazine derivatives, Glaxo Group, Ltd. 985,966.

Diaminoanthraquinones, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 985,970.

Process for the manufacture of thiophosphoric esters, Sandoz, Ltd. 985,984.

Implement for treating hair by the application of heat and vapour, H. Dessange and C. Dessange, 985,985.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from March 10.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

COMPLEX PRESCRIBING, Errors of, *Lancet*, February 13.

DRUGS in hospital, Prescribing and administration of, *Lancet*, February 13.

DISINFECTANTS, Use of, in hospitals, *Brit. med. J.*, February 13.

PHENOTHIAZINES, Pigmentation due to, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 25.

CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE and homograft rejection, *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, January 25.

BENTONE OINTMENT BASES, Preparation and properties of, *Amer. J. Pharm.*, September-October 1964.

ORGANIC SOLVENT GELS as granulating and binding agents for tablets of hydrolytable drugs, *Amer. J. Pharm.*, September-October 1964.

SOME NON-IONIC DETERGENTS, The physical chemistry of, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, February.

WEST INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS, Pharmacological properties of some, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, February.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, February 22

DISPOSEX, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Until February 26.

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Recreation hall, Barnet General Hospital, Barnet, at 8.15 p.m. Dr. J. A. Carmen on "Medicine on the High Seas."

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales hotel, Guildford, at 7.45 p.m. Photo evening.

Tuesday, February 23

DARTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria and Bull hotel, High Street, Dartford, at 8 p.m. Mr. K. Holland (a member of Council) on "Pharmacy in the Melting Pot."

EASTBOURNE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, "Carousel room," San Remo hotel, Eastbourne, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. F. Clark (Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) on "Recent Advances in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Depression."

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Anthony's hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. D. Ross (physician superintendent, Stratheden Hospital, Cupar, Fife) on "Changing Attitudes to Mental Health."

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, Caxton Hall and St. Ermin's hotel, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1. Until February 26.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, West End Methodist schoolroom, West Street, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Repeat of films "The Motorway" and "Coventry Cathedral."

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. E. Court (Liverpool College of Technology) on "North American Experiences."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. A. W. Nineham (May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham) on "The Relationship between Chemical Structure, Pharmacological Activity and Clinical Usefulness in Drugs derived from Phenothiazine and Related Ring Systems."

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria hotel, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. H. Ridgwick on "The Kiss of Life."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, at 8 p.m. Dr. H. L'Etang on "The Political Consequences of Ill-health in Statesmen."

STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mathieson's rooms, Falkirk, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

WOKING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Red House hotel, Woking, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. I. Felix (Dista Products, Ltd.) on "Pharmaceutical Development."

Wednesday, February 24

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. "The Disoriented Eye" (film).

EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Stoneleigh hotel, Stoneleigh, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

FOOD AND MICROBIOLOGY GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, School of Pharmacy, University of London, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. Meeting on "Modern Trends in Food Preservation" (including papers on the use of tetracyclines and of nisin).

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. K. Crellin on "Provincial Pharmacy in Leicester in the Nineteenth Century."

OFFICE OF HEALTH ECONOMICS, Library, Royal Society of Health, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. J. Yule Bogue (deputy chairman and technical

director, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division) on "The International Pattern of Pharmaceutical Research."

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Great Western hotel, Station Road, Reading, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACEUTISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Cobbs banqueting suite, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, at 6.30 p.m. Dinner and dance (ladies' night).

Thursday, February 25

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. H. Tattersall on "Cough—and its Dangers" (refresher course).

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, College Green, Bristol, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. M. E. Richards on "A Tour of Thailand" (illustrated).

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY AND SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Biochemistry lecture theatre, Marischal College, Aberdeen, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. R. Nicholls (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Some Aspects of Activity at the Glaxo Factory, Montrose."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. Professor A. W. Johnson on "Chemistry of the Vitamin B₁₂-group."

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lecture theatre, Literary & Philosophical Society, 36 George Street, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 6.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Norwood rooms, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Jessop's restaurant, King Street, Nottingham, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Nuffield United Services Officers' club, Portsmouth, at 7.45 p.m. "Tranquillisers" (recorded lecture).

Friday, February 26

DUNDEE AND EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and DUNDEE DIVISION, BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Royal British hotel, High Street, Dundee, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. P. W. Muggleton (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) on "The Development and Properties of Ceporin" (illustrated).

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. J. Dennis on "Pharmaceutical Packaging."

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, at 7 p.m. Dr. L. Goldberg on "Is Toxicology a Matter of Concern to the British Chemical Industry?"

Saturday, February 27

WEMBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Town hall, Wembley, at 8 p.m. Film evening, "Look in to the Twenties."

Advance Information

LEIFZIO AUTUMN FAIR, Leipzig, Eastern Germany, September 6-13. (A symposium on cosmetics is being held during the Fair.)

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. M. Martin-Smith (senior lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry, University of Strathclyde) on "General Aspects of Structure Action Relationships."

Courses and Conferences

INDUSTRIAL SECTION FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, Russell hotel, London, W.C.1, March 25. Second meeting. Fee: members, £3 3s.; non-members £6 6s. Applications to the Association's secretary, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, Rutland Hall, Nottingham University, March 28 to April 9. Fifth residential education course. Fee: Institute members, £42; non-members, £52 10s. Applications to the Institute's education officer, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

CHEMIST BROKERS, Crown House, Morden, Surrey: O.T. and Shade suntan lotions. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Woman*, *Mother*, *Fabulous*, *Parents and Family Doctor*.

GIBBS PROPRIETARIES, LTD., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1: Harmony hair colourant. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Honey* and *Nova*.

KENNETH WESTON MARKETING, LTD., Granary House, Burton-on-Trent: Yestamin. In *Woman*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm* and *T.V. World*.

PAN BRITANNICA INDUSTRIES, LTD., Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts: Medipacks. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail* and *Sun* and in gardening Press.

THERMOS, LTD., Brentwood, Essex: Thermos vacuum flasks. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Daily Express* and *Daily Mirror*.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

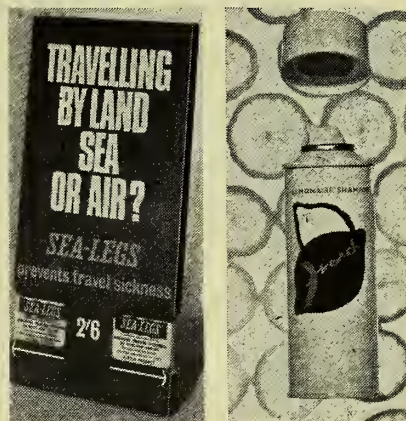
ARNOLD R. HORWELL, LTD., 17 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2: "Starch-gel Electrophoresis (a bibliography)." Published by Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, University of Toronto, Canada (pp. 71).

KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Kodak sound recording tapes (4-p. leaflet).

WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO. (subsidiary of Woolcombers, Ltd.), Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorks: "Alcolose W2" (circular).

Price Lists

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey: Bayer price list 1965 (pp. 22).



WIDELY SUCCESSFUL: Left, A new "dispenser" showcard by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, for their Sea Legs travel-sickness remedy. Right, Lemonaire foaming shampoo pack with which French of London (French & Scott, Ltd.), 519 Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2, won a third successive annual top-honours award in the foreign personal-products category of the annual package contest of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Assoc., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

NEW COMPANIES

D. M. CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

DAVID W. MATHESON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists and librarians, etc. Directors: David W. Matheson, M.P.S., and Phyllis M. Matheson, R.O.: 700 Bolton Road, Pendlebury, Lancs.

HARVEY BURNS CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Douglas W. Thorburn, Susan A. R. Thorburn, Alan A. Burns and Harvey Burns, M.P.S. R.O.: 11 New Street, London. E.C.2.

KINGSWOOD CHEMISTS (CLACTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. **Directors:** Donald M. Betts, Neville R. Wakeford, M.P.S., and Harry D. R. Matthews, M.P.S. **R.O.:** 3 St. Helens Place, London, E.C.3.

G. & E. MACKETT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on business as **chemists, etc.** Directors: George W. Mackett, M.P.S., and Edna G. Mackett, M.P.S. R.O.: 4 High Street, Epsom.

JOHN WALTON (BURY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: John Walton, M.P.S., and Mary H. Walton. R.O.: 193 Bell Lane, Bury, Lancs.

WAVENEY CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceuticals, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averill Hart, R.O.: Argyll House, Regent Street, London, W.1.

WILLIAMS CHEMISTS (TENBY), LTD.
(P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business
of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Vernon H.
Williams and Marjorie N. Williams. R.O.: 4
Old Bridge, Haverfordwest.

J. H. WILLIAMS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).
— Capital £1,000. Directors: John Hughes,
jun., M.P.S., and Lorenz Jensen-Robertson,
M.P.S. R.O.: 6 Priory Road Liverpool 4.

WORLD OF SLIMMING, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in slimming and other preparations, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor. R.O.: 10 Grant Street. Bradford. 3.

WILLS

MISS SHELAGH B. BRADFORD, M.P.S., 7 Newark Road, South Croydon, Surrey, left £20,813 (£20,728 net).

MR. H. R. HALKES, M.P.S., 51 Collingwood Avenue, Tolworth, Surrey, left £10,435 (£10,342 net).

MR. H. C. HEARD, M.P.S., 23 Cotswold Gardens, Hendon Way, London, N.W.2, left £14,013 (£13,854 net).

MR. J. RAVENSHAW, M.P.S., The Lodge, Wellington Road, Taunton, Somerset, left £30,465 (£30,315 net).

MR. J. T. SMITH, M.P.S., 51 Yew Tree Drive, Somersall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, left £9,252 (£7,124 net).

MR. J. A. SWENARTON, M.P.S.N.I., Oakcroft,
East Road, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
left estate in Great Britain valued at £23,957
(£23,863 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

[illegible]

Cumulative price changes

LAST OF SERIES
AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR DECEMBER 1964

No. 7 (1397 P de LL)									
friction lotion ..	99	20	0	5	0	3	0		
fragrance ..	101	58	0	14	6	8	6		
	102	120	0	30	0	17	6		
	104	189	0	47	3	27	6		
	108	309	0	77	3	45	0		
perfume ..	79	51	0	12	9	7	6		
	78	72	0	18	0	10	6		
	80	120	0	30	0	17	6		
80P	120	0	30	0	17	6			
	81	17	2ea	4	3	1ea	30	0	
	82	24	3ea	6	2ea	42	6		
	800	28	6ea	7	1	1ea	50	0	
	801	42	10ea	10	8	1ea	75	0	
	900	28	6ea	7	1	1ea	50	0	
	901	42	10ea	10	8	1ea	75	0	
	902	57	2ea	14	3ea	100	0		
skin perfume ..	201	58	0	14	6	8	6		
No. 33 (234 Cartwright)									
pile ointment ..		20	6	5	1	3	0	†	
tablets ..	20	12	0	3	0	1	9	†	
4711 (1113 S & B)									
eau de Cologne									
original shape	No. 11	377	2	94	3	55	0		
	No. 812	264	0	66	0	38	6		
	No. 9119	174	10	43	8	25	6		
	No. 815	109	9	27	5	16	0		
	No. 816	60	0	15	0	8	9		
	No. 15W	121	8	30	0	17	9		
	No. 16W	72	0	18	0	10	6		
trial size	No. 828	24	0	6	0	3	6		
watch shape	No. 843	34	3	8	7	5	0		
wicker	No. 1	600	0	150	0	87	6		
	No. 2	332	7	83	2	48	6		
	No. 3	185	2	46	3	27	0		
flat shape in carton									
No. 127/T		48	0	12	0	7	0		
flat shape in wicker									
No. 127/W		53	1	13	3	7	9		
decanter	No. 554	202	3	50	7	29	6		
spray set	No. 782	113	2	28	3	16	6		
bath cubes	No. 9115/8	25	9	6	5	3	9		
deodorant roll-on		32	7	8	1	4	9		
spray		22	3	5	7	3	3		
		37	9	9	5	5	6		
hand cream	No. 9107	17	2	4	3	2	6		
	No. 9106	27	5	6	10	4	0		
matte creme tube	No. 9105/12	11	5	2	10	1	8		
	No. 5055/9111	19	5	4	10	2	10		
jar	No. 9110/13	36	0	9	0	5	3		
soap (3)	No. 8859	58	3	14	7	8	6		
solid Cologne	No. 1100	30	10	7	8	4	6		
talcum	No. 5316	24	0	6	0	3	6		
Abunda (385 DG) cream	A	55	0	14	0	8	0		
	B	247	0	62	0	36	0		
Acacoline (49 AF)									
ampoules 0.02 gm/1 ml	8	46	0	—	5	2			
0.05 gm/1 ml	8	53	0	—	5	11			
0.10 gm/1 ml	8	63	0	—	7	0			
0.20 gm/1 ml	8	79	0	—	8	10			
Acidol-pepsin (97 Bayer)									
tablets	..	50							
Actual (97 Bayer)									
tablets	..	250	14	6ea	—	21	9		
	1000	44	6ea	—	66	9			
Activax (208 BW)									
fowl pox vaccine	100 doses	5	3ea	—	7	0			
Adona (60 Arden)									
cream	..	101.02				14	9		
Agfa (16 Agfa)									
binoculars 8 x 30	..					451	6		
case	..					79	6		
10 x 40	..					601	9		
case	..					88	4		
films									
Isopan Record	..	120				4	10		
filters, slip on mounts									
30-32 mm	..					33	0		
35-5 mm	..					36	9		
46 mm	..					45	3		
lens hoods 30 mm	..	6310				12	3		
32 mm	..	6311				14	3		
pletorial papers single weight									
3 1/2 x 4 1/2	..	25				4	1		
	100	22				12	3		

3 1/2 x 5 1/2	..	25				4	8		
	100					14	7		
4 1/2 x 6 1/2	..	25				6	9		
	100					22	2		
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	..	10				5	3		
	100					38	3		
8 x 10	..	10				7	4		
	100					54	3		
10 x 12	..	10				10	10		
	50					43	0		
	100					30	3		
double weight									
3 1/2 x 4 1/2	..	25				4	5		
	100					14	4		
3 1/2 x 5 1/2	..	25				5	3		
	100					17	3		
4 1/2 x 6 1/2	..	25				7	7		
	100					26	3		
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	..	10				6	2		
	100					45	3		
8 x 10	..	10				8	6		
	100					64	9		

Agfacolor (16 Agfa)									
reversal film CT18									
35 mm cassette	20 exp.	..	..	..	..	24	8		
	36 exp.	..	..	..	..	35	10		
roll film 127	..	..	..	..	..	19	11		
	120	..	..	..	..	21	3		
	620	..	..	..	..	21	3		
8 mm Movex cassette						33	4		
16 mm spool	100 ft	..	..	..	..	77	6		
Siemans cassette	..	..	..	..	..	53	6		
Agfalux (16 Agfa)									
flash guns	6876-7	..	..	..	..	89	6		
Insert Agfatron (16 Agfa)									
electronic flash	..6810	..	..	..	..	227	0		

NEW QUARTERLY LIST DUE MARCH 1

Cumulative list February 27 starts new series.

In case of postal delays with the Quarterly
PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT

Albrion (179 BDH)									
vial 10 mills	..	3	78	0ea	19	6ea	—		
30 mills	..	3	222	0ea	55	6ea	—		
Alrequisit (884 NB)									
projector Superba 77	..	..	..	..	..	1320	0		
viewer 300	..	..	..	..	..	36	0		
400	..	..	..	..	..	54	9		
12 x	..	..	..	..	..	88	0		
Delete Alrzone (671 Jeyes) existing entries									
Insert Alrzone (671 Jeyes)									
air freshener		34	0	—		3	9		
Albamylin (1263 Upjohn)									
parenteral	..	500	mgm	19	11ea	—	—	TS	
symp	..	2 oz	12	4ea	—	—	—	TS	
Albarto-Culver (1437 ACC)									
Rinse Away	..	sachet	17	2	4	3	10		
		bottle	(3 doz)	47	5	(3 doz)	6	11	
Insert Subdue shampoo									
cream	..	sachet	17	2	4	3	10		
		tube	(3 doz)	26	10	(3 doz)	3	11	
liquid	..	sachet	17	2	4	3	10		
		bottle	(3 doz)	33	9	(3 doz)	4	11	
Albion (339 CG)									
cotton wool	..	1 oz	5	0	—	7			
		1 oz	6	4	—	9			
		2 oz	9	11	—	1	3		
		4 oz	16	8	—	2	0		
		8 oz	28	6	—	3	2		
		16 oz	4	3 1/2ea	—	5	8		
Albucid (187 BS)									
eye drops 10%	14	mils	41	0	—	5	1	ts4B	
20%	14	mils	42	0	—	5	3	ts4B	
30%	14	mils	44	0	—	5	6	ts4B	
eye ointment 2 1/2%	4	gm	17	0	—	2	1	†	

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand DIGOXIN



TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC TABLETS & ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

bath (3)	..	9252	324 0	81 0	3 9
toilet water	..	9265	(1 gross)	(1 gross)	4 9
shampoo	..	9282	30 10	7 9	
Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois)					
perfume	..	9261	26 0	6 6	4 0
soap, toilet	..	9275	51 0	12 9	7
			(1 gross)	(1 gross)	
bath (3)	..	9250	324 0	81 0	3 9
toilet water	..	9263	(1 gross)	(1 gross)	4 9
shampoo	..	9280	30 10	7 9	
Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois)					
perfume	..	9262	26 0	6 6	4 0
soap, toilet	..	9276	51 0	12 9	7
			(1 gross)	(1 gross)	
bath (3)	..	9251	324 0	81 0	3 9
toilet water	..	9264	(1 gross)	(1 gross)	4 9
shampoo	..	9281	30 10	7 9	
Astral (509 Gibbs)					
cream	..	small	12 5	3 0½	1 8
		popular	20 4	4 1½	2 9
		h.p.	83 8	20 4½	11 6
Atkinson (76 Atkinson)					
Gold Medal eau de Cologne	..	712	258 0	62 11	37 6
à toi (76 Atkinson)					
parfum de toilette	..		309 8	75 6	45 0
talcum powder	..		44 9	10 10	6 6
Bear Brand (497 Garvin)					
Bear Brand (808 Mason)					
honey					
Australian	..	½ lb	19 2	—	1 11
	..	1 lb	31 8	—	3 2
blended imported	..	½ lb	19 2	—	1 11
	..	1 lb	31 8	—	3 2
	..	7 lb	15 0ea	—	—
Canadian white clover,					
Hungarian acacia,					
New Zealand im-					
perial bee	..	½ lb	21 8	—	2 2
	..	1 lb	35 0	—	3 6
Greek lemon blossom,					
wild rose, mount					
hymettus	..	½ lb	25 7	—	2 8
	..	1 lb	48 0	—	5 0
Jamaican humming					
bird	..	½ lb	20 10	—	2 1
	..	1 lb	34 2	—	3 5
Mexican	..	½ lb	18 4	—	1 11
	..	1 lb	30 4	—	3 2
Spanish orange blos-					
som, rosemary	..	½ lb	20 0	—	2 1
	..	1 lb	32 9	—	3 5
breakfast spread	..	½ lb	11 8	—	1 2
	..	1 lb	20 0	—	2 0
	..	7 lb	10 0ea	—	—
Auto-Carena (980 Photopia)					
cine camera 8mm	..	K24	..	..	1351 9
U.V. filter	..	K4	..	..	39 0
grey filter	..	K5	..	..	55 3
universal case	..	K7	..	..	184 3
Redifocus attachment	..	K2	..	..	..
Addifocus attachment	..	K3	..	..	..
Auto-Transparol (980 Photopia)					
photo corners (200)	..	P88	..	..	4 0
Ayrton (78 AS&Co)					
bronchial cough mixture	..	4 oz	10 0	2 6	1 9
	..	1½ oz	15 0	3 9	2 3
thermal wool	..	1½ oz	26 0	6 6	3 11
Bacte-Phages (49 AF)					
ampoules					
coli-phage	5 mls	10	140 0	—	15 7
intesti-phage	5 mls	10	140 0	35 0	18 6
rhino-phage	4 mls	8	140 0	35 0	18 6
Balmosa (912 O)					
tube	..	20 gm	19 8	4 11	2 9
	..	40 gm	28 7	7 2	4 0
Band-Box (67 Ashe)					
brilliantine	..	1 oz	10 9	2 7	1 6
	..	2 oz	18 0	4 4	2 6
perfume	..	..	17 9	4 4	2 6
shampoos					
almond oil	..	1 oz	12 8	3 1	1 9
	..	3 oz	20 9	5 1	3 0
liquid	..	1 oz	10 6	2 7	1 6
	..	3 oz	20 9	5 1	3 0
	..	10 oz	37 9	9 2	5 3
	..	1 gall	25 0ea	6 1ea	40 0
wave set	..	1 oz	10 9	2 7	1 6
	..	2 oz	18 0	4 4	2 6

Banish (813 MF)	..	38 0	9 0	5 6
Barter (85 BES)				
ultra violet and infra-	..	641	..	252 0 MC
red	..	..	..	..
Basic Sheen (60 Arden)	415 00	..	..	21 0
	414 00	..	..	12 6
Delete				
Basket of Flowers (1070 Windsor)	toilet soap			
Bauer (884 NB)				
cine camera	..	88R	..	1560 0
	..	88RS	..	2599 6
splice 8 mm	..	..	..	95 6
sound coupler	..	..	..	620 0
cine camera electric	..	..	..	1688 0
case	..	..	..	115 8
Insert				
Bear Brand (497 Garvin)				
Bear Brand (449 JF)				
Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)				
All items now retail at 1/9 costing 12/0 per doz. tax 2/11 per doz.				
Becomel (324 Crookes)	.. 4 oz	40 0	—	5 0
	8 oz	64 0	—	8 0
	80 oz	36 6ea	—	54 9
Bell & Howell (1027 Rank)				
cine kit	..	305	..	1565 0
Bell & Howell (1027 Rank)				
cine camera 8 mm	..	..	..	1190 0
Zoom Reflex	..	..	..	1246 10
cine kit	..	319	..	2089 6
	..	315	..	..
projectors 8 mm	..	..	..	790 0
Auto-Load I	..	256	..	1120 0
II	..	286	..	..
Bell's (107 BH&L)				
sunburn milk	..	..	..	..
Delete				
Bencard (113 Bencard)				
vaccine advanced or primary course				
D-Vac pollen				
disposable syringe	1 x 3 ml	112 6ea	—	150 0
Insert				
Benzedrex (1153 SK F) inhaler				
Beogex (972 Pharmax)				
suppositories adult	.. 6	22 0	5 6	3 2½
	.. 60	14 0ea	—	18 8
paediatric	.. 6	17 0	4 6	2 6
	.. 60	10 6ea	—	14 0
Betnesol (518 Glaxo)				
tablets 0.25 mgm	.. 30	..	..	..
0.5 mgm	.. 30	..	..	..
Better Off (3x5 DG) de-				
platory for the face	..	75 0	19 0	11 0
	..	65 0	16 0	9 6
Bewi (884 NR)				
exposure meter				
Automat B	..	..	..	208 4
Piccolo	..	..	..	100 0
case	..	..	..	15 0
Quick	..	..	..	125 0
case	..	..	..	19 2
Super	..	..	..	273 6
case	..	..	..	26 2
B.F.I. (837 MSD)				
powder	.. ½ oz	20 0	5 0	2 6
	.. 1½ oz	36 0	9 0	4 6
Bidormal (34 A&H)				
tablets	.. 500	38 0ea	—	57 0
Bile Beans (1530 Flisons)				
medium	.. 16 10	4 2½	2 3	..
Biotoxin (518 Glaxo)				
tablets	.. 500 mgm	..	..	..
Biskol (175 BCP)				
.. 4 oz	57 6	—	5 9	..
Bisks (175 BCP)				
.. 8 oz	26 0	—	2 8	..
	43 8	—	4 6	..
Insert				
Bismuth Tulsane (1336 WJ&C)				
.. 10	207 0	51 9	30 3	..
Black and White (975 PDS)				
bleaching cream	.. 32 0	8 0	4 6	..
	.. 54 0	13 6	7 6	..
	.. 82 0	20 6	11 6	..
cold cream	.. 44 0	11 0	6 4	..
ointment	.. 42 0	10 6	6 0	..
	.. 88 0	22 0	12 6	..
pluko hair dressing				
amber	.. 34 0	8 6	4 11	..
white	.. 60 0	15 0	8 6	..
soap	.. 32 0	8 0	4 3	..
vanishing cream	.. 44 0	11 0	6 4	..
skin whitener	.. 42 0	10 6	6 0	..
Insert				
Black Narcissus (848 Millner)				
perfume	.. 1 dr	..	..	3 0
Blue Grass (60 Arden)				
bath cubes	.. 733.75	..	..	10 6
bath mit	.. 743.75	..	..	16 9
bath salts, fine	.. 765.75	..	..	16 9
	.. 753.75	..	..	28 6
dusting powder	.. 746.75	..	..	18 6

"Put the Sun
in the shade—
with Correna
SUNGLASSES"



**A. CORRE
& SON LTD.**

30 STATION PARADE
WILLESDEN GREEN
LONDON N.W.2

Tel: GLAdstone 8814

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dentifoam (165 Bran P)		20	0	5	0	2	11	115 cc		206	0	48	0	30	0		
denture cleanser ..		12	0	3	0	1	7	stay-matt ..		58	0	15	0	8	6		
Dento (219 Calvert)		19	6	4	10 1/2	2	7	texture lotion ..		60	0	15	0	8	9		
		19	6	4	10 1/2	2	7			120	0	30	0	17	6		
Dentyne (9ABS)		6	7 1/2	11 1/2			6			60	0	15	0	8	9		
		(20 pkts)	(20 pkts)							62	0	15	0	9	0		
Deprol (1441 Wallace)		15	8ea	—	23	6	ts4B	whitening cream ..		24	6	—	—	2	10		
tablets .. 100								Droxalin (976 PS&T)									
Derbac (1070 Windsor)		14	2	3	5 1/2	2	0	tablets ..		30							
liquid .. 2811		16	5	4	0 1/2	2	4	Delete		48							
medicated shampoo .. 2835		8	9	2	1	1	2	Drummer (406 WE)		10	0	—	—	1	3		
soap .. 2810		50	0	12	6	7	3 1/2	dyes ..									
Dermasulf (324 Crookes) 2 oz		17	0	4	3	2	9	Duo-Suisse (529 Gorney)		24	0	6	0	3	6		
1 oz		70	0	17	1	10	9	dandruff treatment ..									
Dermex (267 C&A)		55	6	13	6	8	6	Duphaston (324 Crookes)		20				29	3		
Desert Flower (1131 Shulton)		12	0	—	1	6		tablets ..		100	84	0ea	—	126	0		
dusting powder .. 1730		36	0	—	4	6				1000	696	6ea	—	1044	9		
hand and body lotion		10	0ea	—	15	0		Durex (774 LR)									
plastic bottle .. 1814		24	0ea	—	36	0		protectives									
Dethmor (506 Gerhard)		41	8ea	—	62	6		gossamer teat 195		85	0	—	—	3	9		
slugbait .. 4 oz		30	0	7	6	3	11	plain 194		85	0	—	—	3	9		
1 lb		10	0ea	—	15	0		wallet of 12 teat 197		85	0	—	—	15	0		
Dextafer (262 CIBA)		20	mils	10	0ea	—	15	0	plain 196	85	0	—	—	15	0		
50 mils		24	0ea	—	36	0		Dygon (816 Maybom)		10	0	—	—	1	3		
100 mils		41	8ea	—	62	6		colour and stain remover									
Dexsal (619 HMO)		30	0	7	6	3	11	Dylon (816 Maybom)		10	0	—	—	1	3		
Diamator (16 Agfa)		20	mils	10	0ea	—	15	0	dyes multi-purpose								
slide projector N24		24	0ea	—	36	0		cold water ..		10	0	—	—	1	3		
85 mm lens ..		41	8ea	—	62	6		super white ..		10	0	—	—	1	3		
100 mm lens ..		30	0	7	6	3	11	Easy (509 Gibbs)		8	0	—	—	1	0		
case .. 6564		10	0ea	—	15	0		shaving stick refill ..		9	10	2	5	1	2		
slide projector M & N12		24	0ea	—	36	0		Insert Eau de Fraicheur (Weil) (960 ADP)									
Diamond Voss (1169 GS&S)		41	8ea	—	62	6		toilet water 2 oz ..		9	8ea	2	4ea	17	6		
nail strengthener ..		10	6ea	2	7 1/2ea	18	6	4 oz ..		16	3ea	4	0ea	29	0		
Diater (980 Photopia)		28	3						8 oz ..		26	9ea	6	6ea	47	6	
55 viewer .. VI		28	3						Edixa (980 Photopia)								
Diawat (980 Photopia)		28	3						camera 16 ..		E240				461	3	
transparency viewer W59		7	0						case ..		E241				37	6	
Dilatrane (1336 WJ&C)		7	0						exposure meter		E242				169	6	
tablets ..		63	0	15	9	8	4	camera Prismaflex						1098	3		
Dipterex 80 (96 BC)		22	0	—	2	9		camera Prismaf f/2.8		E150				1229	0		
garden insect spray sachet		80	0	—	16	0		f/1.8 E151						1556	11		
carton		22	0	—	2	9		Edixamat (980 Photopia)									
Disecron (187 BS)		19	6	ts4B						camera reflex B		E198			961	9	
ampoules 1 ml .. 5		156	0	—	19	6	ts4B	reflex C		E199				1147	2		
Disprin (1037 Reckitt)		7	6 1/2	1	9	1	0	reflex D		E200				1147	2		
junior .. 20		14	7	—	1	6		Kadett		E1				821	7		
.. 16		14	7	—	1	6		case ..		E217				93	7		
Domestos (382 Domestos)		14	7	—	1	6		Elastoplast (1155 S&N)									
Domitor (383 Domitor)		12	0	3	0	1	8	bandage BPC unstretched									
powders .. 8		30	0	7	6	4	1	2 in x 3 yd ..		1002	40	3	—	4	9		
24		30	0	7	6	4	1	2 1/2 in x 3 yd ..		10025	49	3	—	5	9		
16		12	0	3	0	1	8	3 in x 3 yd ..		1003	58	6	—	6	10		
48		30	0	7	6	4	1	4 in x 3 yd ..		1004	76	0	—	8	10		
Domogen (394 DF)		17	8ea	4	5ea	26	6	ts	plaster BPC								
Donnagel (1071 Robins)		94	0ea	—	141	0	ts1s4A	1 in x 1 yd ..		1111	11	3	—	1	4		
Donnatal (1071 Robins)		80	oz	—	—	—	—	2 in x 1 yd ..		1212	17	2	—	2	0		
elixir .. 80 oz		94	0ea	—	141	0	ts1s4A	1 in x 3 yd ..		1001	24	0	—	2	10		
Dorothy Gray (385 DG)		62	0	15	0	9	0	Elation (385 DG)									
bracing cream .. 30 cc		62	0	15	0	9	0	bath essence ..		Intro	38	0	10	0	5	6	
cleansing cream liquid		55 cc	58	0	15	0	8	6	25 cc		60	0	15	0	8	9	
flying .. 115 cc		96	0	24	0	14	0	50 cc		93	0	23	0	13	6		
cleansing grains .. 200 cc		144	0	36	0	21	0	drum		93	0	23	0	13	6		
clearing cream .. 48		48	0	12	0	7	0	plastic		57	0	14	0	8	3		
"colour drama" baton		62	0	16	0	9	0	plastic		52	0	13	0	7	6		
dry skin cleanser		55 cc	58	0	15	0	8	6	.. tln								
115 cc		96	0	24	0	14	0	film make-up ..		30	cc	58	0	15	0	8	6
200 cc		144	0	36	0	21	0	perfume ..		purse	93	0	23	0	13	6	
extra rich night cream 30 cc		62	0	15	0	9	0	skin perfume ..		Intro	38	0	10	0	5	6	
55 cc		103	0	26	0	15	0	25 cc		60	0	15	0	8	9		
115 cc		154	0	39	0	22	6	54 cc		93	0	23	0	13	6		
eye and lipline brush ..		58	0	15	0	8	6	108 cc		137	0	34	0	20	0		
eye beauty cream ..		53	0	13	0	7	9	Electrique (813 MF)									
eyebrow pencil ..		21	0	5	0	3	0	dusting powder ..		70	8	16	9	10	3		
eye line pencil, propelli-		72	0	18	0	10	6	parfum Cologne ..		4 oz	86	0	20	5	12	6	
ing ..		24	0	6	0	3	6	perfume ..		1/2 oz	207	4	49	3	30	0	
eyeliner liquid ..		62	0	15	0	9	0	presentation size		1 oz	345	4	82	0	50	0	
eye make-up remover ..		38	0	10	0	5	6	talcum ..			26	0	6	2	3	9	
eyeshadow cream ..		55	0	14	0	8	6	Insert Elix. anise comp. (1451 BDH)									
stick ..		58	0	15	0	8	6	2 litres		17	9ea	—	—	—	—		
hand cream .. tube		41	0	10	0	6	0	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)									
55 cc		53	0	13	0	7	9	all day foundation		404.00				12	6		
115 cc		82	0	20	0	12	0	anti brown masque		114.01				15	6		
200 cc		144	0	36	0	21	0	astringent cream		104.02				17	6		
medicated		60	0	15	0	8	9	astringent patter		104.04				28	6		
velveteen make-up		58	0	15	0	8	6	body cream ..		770.00				32	6		
foundation ..		53	0	13	0	7	9	344.88						15	6		
orange-flower skin		21	0	5	0	3	0	344.89						25	6		
lotion		72	0	18	0	10	6	110.02						11	9		
100 cc		24	0	6	0	3	6	110.04						18	9		
protective lotion ..		62	0	15	0	9	0	110.08						29	6		
quick clenaser ..		38	0	10	0	5	6	110.16						49	6		
roll-on deodorant and		55	0	14	0	8	6	780.00						32	6		
antiperspirant ..		58	0	15	0	8	6	125.01						29	6		
salon cold cream		48	0	12	0	7	0	125.34						33	6		
55 cc		58	0	15	0	8	6	125.35						84	0		
115 cc		96	0	24	0	14	0	341.00						7	6		
200 cc		144	0	36	0	21	0	and nail ..		340.54				7	6		
sensitive skin cream .. 80 cc		62	0	15	0	9	0	eight hour cream		118.01				11	9		
55 cc		103	0	26	0	15	0	tube ..		118.02				18	9		
115 cc		154	0	39	0	22	6	eyebrow brush		781.00				3	6		
special dry-skin mix-		30	cc	65	0	16	0	automatic ..		394.00				12	6		
ture ..		55	cc	120	0	30	0	eyedrops ..		362.86				9	6		
		120	0	30	0	17	6	eye shadow ..		360.00				10	6		
								liquid ..		387.00				15	6		
								pearly ..		387.01				18	9		
								powder compact		385.00				18	9		

[illegible]

daylight make-up	..	..	..	46	3		
foundation film	..	..	..	20	6		
lipstick	..	..	..	13	6		
refill	..	..	..	35	3		
mascara compact	..	..	..	17	8		
refill	..	..	..	29	3		
powder film	..	..	..	20	6		
pressed compact	..	..	..	10	9		
refill	..	..	..	20	6		
shadow-light cream	..	..	..	20	6		
stick	..	..	..	20	6		
youth blend over-glow	..	..	..	28	6		
evening make-up	..	..	..	28	9		
eye colour	..	..	..	29	3		
eye make-up	..	..	..	12	6		
eye pencil blue	..	..	..	41	9		
face powder	..	..	..	28	9		
lipstick	..	..	..	18	9		
refill	..	..	..	62	0		
make-up base	..	..	..	41	9		
powder compact	..	..	..	28	9		
rouge creme	..	..	..	28	9		
liquid	..	..	..	15	3		
stable brush eye liner	..	..	..	23	4		
Estivin (261 Christy)	160	0	40	0	23	4	
Ethidol (187 BS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tablets	100	42	0	—	5	3	†sls4R
Eugene (431 Eugene)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spring hair mist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aerosol	8 oz	39	6	9	10½	5	6
..	6 oz	32	9	8	2	4	6
Wisp lacquer aerosol	8 oz	39	6	9	10½	5	6
..	6 oz	32	9	8	2	4	6
Eumig (673 J of H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cameras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.3M	..	..	..	..	918	5	
case (universal)	..	..	..	..	170	11	
S.2. e.r. case	..	..	..	..	74	5	
S.3. e.r. case	..	..	..	..	138	7	
C.6	..	..	..	..	1133	5	
e.r. case	..	..	..	..	95	11	
power zoom grip	..	..	..	..	156	11	
projectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P8 standard	..	..	..	..	620	0	
P8 automatic novo	..	..	..	..	820	0	
P8 phonomatic novo	..	..	..	..	995	0	
P8 zoom	..	..	..	..	685	0	
Eumydrin (97 Bayer)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
drops	15 mls	43	0	—	5	4	†
Eura (884 NB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
camera	..	..	..	..	44	9	
case	..	..	..	..	11	6	
Euralux (884 NB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
camera 34	..	..	..	..	109	4	
case	..	..	..	..	13	2	
camera 44	..	..	..	..	109	4	
case	..	..	..	..	13	2	
Evian-Cachet (653 I&R)	35	4	5	2	4	3	
Evidorm (97 Bayer)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tablets	50	8	3ea	—	11	0	†sls4A
Excelsior (884 NB)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tripods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-section enamelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
steel	EX/1	..	..	..	43	0	
5-section ribbed brass	EX/2	..	..	..	106	0	
3-section brass	EX/3	..	..	..	143	11	
7-section flat-ribbed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aluminum	EX/4	..	..	..	100	0	
cine	EX/10	..	..	..	170	0	
3-section with case	EX/6	..	..	..	62	10	
5-section aluminum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
alloy	EX/7	..	..	..	74	6	
7-section flat-ribbed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B and S head	EX/9	..	..	..	117	9	
3-section enamelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
steel	EX/11	..	..	..	71	11	
Ex-Lax (440 Ex-Lax)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	8	2	2	0½	1	1
..	18	18	9	4	8½	2	6
..	36	32	6	8	1½	4	4
Exuberance (813 MF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eye Dew (690 Keldon)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eylure (443 Eylure)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
corinda nailfile boards 10x5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
finger nails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Factobase (813 MF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mat special	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
nourissante	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faivres (1336 WJ&C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cachets	12	36	0	9	0	4	9
Famel (690 Keldon)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
syrup	small	26	6	6	8	3	6 †
Fashion Touch (385 DG)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	103	0	26	0	15	0	
Feedrite (454 Feedrite)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(distributors 1349 LW)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
feeders insulated complete	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supreme (wide mouth)	70	0	—	—	8	9	
(narrow neck)	62	0	—	—	7	9	
spares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
bottles narrow neck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(polythene)	13	4	—	—	1	8	
(glass)	12	0	—	—	1	6	
wide neck wth teat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
cap and dome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(polythene)	23	4	—	—	2	11	
(glass)	26	0	—	—	3	3	
outer containers	30	0	—	—	3	9	
pad sets	20	0	—	—	2	6	
screw caps	6	0	—	—	9	9	
stoppers	32	0	—	—	4	4	
(gross)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	teats, anti-colic for narrow necks	..	72	0	—	9
			(gross)	—		
	wide necks	..	88	0	—	11
			(gross)			
	food and bath thermometers	..	56	0	—	7 0
	Feen-a-Mint (436 Evans)	6	8	6	2 1½	1 3
		16	17	2	4 3½	2 6
	Felica (980 Photopia)					
	camera	..	V6	..	..	58 6
	case	..	V7	..	..	20 0
Insert	Felliflux (980 Photopia)					
	viewer	..	V3	..	..	81 3
	Femerital (824 MCP)					
	tablets	..	94	0	23 6	13 8½
Delete		30 & 504				
Insert	Feminin (1188 Steiner)	..	92	6	23 1	13 6
Delete	Fennings (1100 JS)					
Insert	fever mixture					
	Fennings (1307 Waterhouse)					
	fever mixture	..	19	0	4 9	2 6
	Faravol-F (228 Carlton)					
	tablets	..	75	0	—	9 0
	Fergon (97 Bayer) tablets	50	27	0	6 9	3 11
	Ferrol (573 JH)					
	compound	..	62	6	15 7½	9 0
			122	6	30 7½	17 6
	Ferrosul (324 Crookes)					
	capsules (vet.)	..	96	0	24 0	14 0 †s4B
		dp 250	31	1ea	—	46 8 †s4B
	Fiesta (981 Picot)					
	perfume	..	41	2	10 3½	6 0
		minilature	120	0	30 0	17 6
		1 oz	233	2	58 3½	34 0
		1 oz	432	0	108 0	63 0
		2 oz	720	0	180 0	105 0
	Firmo-Lift (60 Arden)					
	treatment lotion	204-57	..	..	..	22 6
	oil	210-55	..	..	..	17 6
	Fleet enema (49 AF)	..	47	6	11 10½	6 4
	Flit (427 Esso)					
	(distributors 1006 PI)	16 oz	33	0	—	4 0
		32 oz	52	0	—	6 3
	aerosols					
	air freshener	popular	31	0	—	3 6
		large	55	6	—	6 3
	crawling insect killer					
		large	60	9	—	6 9
	fly killer (new) household		37	9	—	4 3
		large	60	9	—	6 9
	mothproof		60	9	—	6 9
	sprayer		33	6	—	4 0
	continuous action	..	40	0	—	5 0
Delete	aerosol garden insect					
	Floid (900 Norton)					
	after shave	..	43	0	10 9	6 3
		medium	65	0	16 3	9 6
		large	79	0	19 9	11 6
	de luxe	..	100	0	25 0	14 6
	Cologne de luxe	..	100	0	25 0	14 6
	pre-shave	..	100	0	25 0	14 6
	Focus (1242 Toni)					
	hair spray	..	47	8	11 11	8 11
	Folicin (930 P&B)					
	tablets	..	40	0	—	5 0
		100	92	0	—	11 6
		500	13	4ea	—	20 0
		1000				
	Framomycin (324 Crookes)					
	feed additive	..	36	8ea	—	55 0 TSVPO
		1 lb	100	0ea	—	150 0 TSVPO
		3 lb				
Insert	Frangula Co. (1451 BDH)					
Delete	tablets	..	10	0ea	2 6ea	17 6
		10x12				
		12 & 120				
	Frano (97 Bayer)					
	tablets	..	78	0	—	9 9 †sls4A
		100	29	2ea	—	43 9 †sls4A
		500	57	2ea	—	85 9 †sls4A
		1000	268	10ea	—	403 3 †sls4A
		5000				
	Frelio (1349 LW)					
	feeding bottles					
	high density poly-					
	thene	..	..	..	..	2 3
		4 oz	..	..	..	2 6
		8 oz	..	..	..	3 3
	heat resisting glass	..	..	..	..	..
	..	8 oz	38	0	9 0	5 6
	Fresh Beauty (813 MF)	..	275	6ea	—	367 4
	Fucidin (747 Leo) capsules	36				
	Gahns (900 Norton)					
	Swedish pine					
	foam bath	..	150	0	37 6	21 9
		8 oz	10 10	2	8½	1 7
	sachet	..	32	6	8 1½	4 9
	soap	..	100	0	25 0	14 6
	Tabac Cologne	..	65	0	16 3	9 6
	soap (2)	..				
	Gallado (1134 Slzal)					
	hair colour restorer	..	36	0	9 0	5 3
Delete		1104				
		1103				
	scurf and dandruff lotion					
Delete		1004	30	0	7 6	4 6
		1002				
	Gamgee (1073 Robinson) tissue					
	blue label BPC	..	8	4lb	—	1 4½
		2 oz	7	5½lb	—	2 6
		4 oz	6	10½lb	—	4 7
		8 oz	6	5½ea	—	8 7
		16 oz	7	1lb	—	1 2
	pink label No. 3	..	6	2½lb	—	2 1
		4 oz	5	7½lb	—	3 9
		8 oz	5	2½ea	—	6 11
		16 oz	9	11lb	—	1 8
	yellow label	..	9	0lb	—	3 0
		4 oz	8	5½lb	—	5 8
		8 oz	8	0½ea	—	10 8
		16 oz				

[illegible]

olive oil pomade	2 1/2 oz	22 0	5 6	3 3
	7 oz	40 0	10 0	5 10
	14 oz	64 0	16 0	9 4
petals lotion	8 oz	46 0	11 6	6 8
vanishing cream	2 oz	26 0	6 6	3 10
Lands (1524 BDH)				
Lands (322 Cripps)				
Lashique (385 DG)		55 0	14 0	8 0
Lasso (Patou) (1438 WH&C)				
eau de toilette	2 oz	264	15 8ea	3 11ea 27 6
	4 oz	265	28 0ea	7 0ea 49 0
	8 oz	266	51 0ea	12 9ea 90 0
perfume	1/2 oz	2194	24 0ea	6 0ea 42 0
	1/2 oz	2197	41 4ea	10 4ea 72 6
	1/2 oz	2198	72 0ea	18 0ea 126 0
	2 oz	2199	122 0ea	30 6ea 215 0
handbag		196	28 0ea	7 0ea 49 0
Late Night Final (645 Innox)				7 3
				9 6
La Toja (900 Norton)				
Magno soap toilet		28 0	7 0	4 0
bath		48 0	12 0	7 0
talcum puffer		43 0	10 9	6 3
Lautrec (736 Lautrec) existing entries				
Lautrec (736 Lautrec)				
Argent	bottle	26 0	6 6	3 9
Manly Look	aerosol	44 0	11 0	6 9
Shiny Look	aerosols	34 0	8 6	4 11
		47 6	11 10	6 11
Ledermycin (746 Lederle)				
with nystatin				
capsules	16	18 6ea	—	27 9 TS
	100	110 10ea	—	166 3 TS
	500	534 10ea	—	802 3 TS
tablets 300 mgm	15	32 8ea	—	49 0 TS
	100	195 0ea	—	292 6 TS
	500	941 4ea	—	1412 0 TS
Lempak (281 Christy)				
beauty mask	sachet	8 8	2 2	1 3
cleansing lotion		19 2	4 10	2 9
Le Muguet Fleuri (981 Picot)				
perfume	miniature	41 2	10 3 1/2	6 0
	1/2 oz	120 0	30 0	17 6
	1/2 oz	233 2	58 3 1/2	34 0
	1 oz	432 0	108 0	63 0
	2 oz	720 0	180 0	105 0
Length'n Lash (385 DG)		123 0	31 0	18 0
Lentheric (753 Lentheric)				
clean-up cream				8 9
				12 9
cleansing milk				8 9
cleansing ice dew				15 0
cream rouge				7 6
eyebrow pencil				4 6
eye cosmetic case				32 6
eye-liner liquid				10 6
eye shadow				7 6
eye shadow stick				8 9
face powder	small			7 9
Finishing Touch				
refill				6 9
puffs				1 3
foundation lotion				9 6
mascara block				9 6
refill				6 0
nourishing ice dew				25 0
Onyx after-shave lotion				7 6
				12 6
				50 0
Cologne				8 9
				15 6
de luxe travel kit				136 6
deodorant roll-on				7 9
hair dressing				7 6
				12 6
overnighter				32 6
pre-shave lotion				7 6
				12 6
shampoo				6 9
shaving cream				6 11
Royal Rose				
bouquet	miniature			6 0
	2 oz			12 6
bubbling bath oil				8 9
hair mist				11 6
perfume	small			16 9
soap	toilet box of 2			6 9
talc				6 9
skin mist				9 11
skin tonic				8 9
special hand cream				10 6
skin food				10 6
				19 6
Sun'n Wind cream				10 6
Tiara perfume	Gem			22 6
	1/2 oz			35 0
	1/2 oz			55 6
bouquet	miniature			9 6
	small			15 9
	4 oz			25 0
mist				21 0
Iceberg				9 6
bubble bath oil				10 6
dusting powder				16 6
hair mist				12 6
talc	small			8 9
	large			13 6
bath cubes box of 4 double				6 0
soap, toilet	box of 3			11 6
bath	box of 2			11 6
toning ice dew				17 6

transparent foundation cream				8 9
Tweed perfume	sachet			6 9
	replica			17 6
	purse flacon			21 0
	1/2 oz			32 6
	1/2 oz			52 6
	1 oz			87 6
	2 oz			168 0
	purse aerosol			25 0
	de luxe			40 0
bouquet	miniature			7 6
	1 oz			10 6
	2 oz			14 6
	4 oz			21 0
	8 oz			35 0
	16 oz			52 6
iceberg				9 6
mist				25 0
bath salts				13 6
oil, plain or bubbling				10 6
				16 6
brilliantine				7 6
deodorant, cologne or stick				7 9
dusting powder				14 9
essence	small			13 9
	1 oz			25 0
hair mist				11 9
shampoo				8 9
soap, toilet	box of 3			10 0
talc				12 11
tan (aerosol)				12 6
weekender hair mist				7 6
Less (528 GM) toothpaste	15 7	3 10 1/2		2 1
Leukeran (208 BW)				
tablets 2 mgm	100	16 8ea	—	25 0 ts1s4A
5 mgm	100	25 4ea	—	38 0 ts1s4A
Leviton (187 BS)				
tablets	100	20 0ea	—	30 0 ts4B
L'Heure Attendue (Patou) (1438 WH&C)				
perfume	1/2 oz	24 0ea	6 0ea 42 0	
	1/2 oz	41 4ea	10 4ea 72 6	
	1 oz	72 0ea	18 0ea 126 0	
	2 oz	122 0ea	30 6ea 215 0	
handbag		28 0ea	7 0ea 49 0	
Lichensa (1336 WJ&C)				
ointment		54 0	13 6	7 2
Licorine (561 HF)		16 0	4 0	2 3
		23 0	5 9	3 3
Lidothesin (1341 Willows)				
antiseptic gel 2% 15 mils	30 0	—		3 9
Lifebuoy (756 Lever)				
soap toilet	6 doz	46 6	11 4	11
bath	3 doz	37 0	9 0	1 5 1/2
family size	2 doz	31 8	7 9	1 10 1/2
Lifeguard (893 Nicholas)				
disinfectant aerosol		44 3	—	4 11
Lik. A. Med. (67 Ashe)				
laxative cream	tube	20 3	4 11	2 9
cup of youth	1 oz	56 8	13 6	8 3
	3 oz	162 0	38 6	23 6
double acting cleansing				
cream		82 8	19 8	12 0
double depth cleansing cream		58 8	13 11	8 6
Lille de France (60 Arden)				
lotion	407.00			11 9
Lince 3 (884 NB)				
camera				296 0
case				55 7
Linctavit (968 P-Dev) dp 20 oz	16 9ea	—		— †
Lintox (67 Ashe)				
tonic	3 oz	22 0	—	2 9
	8 oz	40 0	—	5 0
Lixen (34 A&H)				
elixir	5 oz	30 0	7 6	4 2
	1 litre	12 6ea	3 1 1/2ea	20 4
Delete existing sizes				
Lloyd's (629 HL)				
adrenaline cream	jars	49 6	—	5 6 †
		72 0	—	8 0 †
Insert Lomotil (1121 Searle)				
liquid				DD
L'Onglex (493 Gambles)				
hair spray		30 2	7 6	4 6
L'Or (301 Coty)				
parfum de toilette	228/55	464 6	113 3	67 6
	262/55	791 6	192 11	115 0
L'Origan (301 Coty)				
bath oil	075	115 3	28 1	16 9
salts	071	68 9	16 9	10 0
creamy skin perfume	058	93 0	22 8	13 6
dusting powder de luxe	0350	134 0	32 9	19 6
refill	0351	79 3	19 4	11 6
eau de toilette	013	46 6	11 4	6 9
	015	68 9	16 9	10 0
	016	103 3	25 2	15 0
hand lotion	068	46 6	11 4	6 9
measured mist aerosol	245/55	794 9	193 9	115 6
refill	249/55	433 6	105 7	63 0
parfum de toilette	025	120 6	29 4	17 6
	026	206 6	50 4	30 0
	027	326 9	79 8	47 6
perfume	110-70	120 6	29 4	17 6
perfumed sachet	S7	41 3	10 1	6 0
soap, toilet	082	21 0	5 1	2 9
bath	081	34 3	8 4	4 6
solid fragrance	020	53 3	13 0	7 9
talcum	066	34 3	8 4	5 0
	067	53 0	13 0	7 9
Love Pat (1052 Revlon)				
replacement puff		13 9	3 5 1/2	2 0
Lucien Lelong (1397 P de LL)				
three of a kind	74	12 10ea	3 2 1/2ea	22 6

Mentasol (509 Gibbs)	tooth-paste ..	17	9	4	4	2	4		
		25	2	6	1½	3	4		
Delete Mephine (1352 Wyeth)	oral elixir .. 2 oz								
Delete Mephosol (324 Crookes)	tablets .. 20 & 250								
Merthiolate (413 Lilly)	ophthalmic ointment 1dr.	25	42	0	—	5	3	ts4B	
		100	150	0	—	18	9	ts4B	
Delete Methedrine (208 BW)	injection ampoules ..	500	55	8ea	—	83	6	ts4B	
Methyltestosterone (917 Organon)	Sublings 5 mgm ..	25	3	6ea	—	5	3	ts4B	
		100	12	2ea	—	18	3	ts4B	
	10 mgm ..	500	55	10ea	—	83	9	ts4B	
	25 mgm ..	100	21	8ea	—	32	6	ts4B	
		500	100	6ea	—	150	9	ts4B	
	50 mgm ..	100	42	6ea	—	63	9	ts4B	
		500	200	0ea	—	300	0	ts4B	
Delete Metycaine (413 Lilly)	ophthalmic ointment with Merthiolate 1dr.	25	22	0ea	—	33	0	ts4B	
		100	84	0ea	—	126	0	ts4B	
Mickies (67 Ashe)	dog candy crunch ..	500	381	4ea	—	572	0	ts4B	
Microdue (884 NB)	flashgun ..								
Delete Microlux B (884 NB)	flashgun ..								
Delete Micron (884 NB) flashgun	Midnight (385 DG)								
	bath essence ..	intro	38	0	10	0	5	6	
		25 cc	60	0	15	0	8	9	
	dusting powder ..	50 cc	93	0	23	0	13	6	
		drum	93	0	23	0	13	6	
	hand and body lotion 100 cc	plastic	57	0	14	0	8	3	
		purse	86	0	21	0	12	6	
	perfume ..	12 cc	243	0	61	0	35	6	
		intro	38	0	10	0	5	6	
	Skin perfume ..	25 cc	60	0	15	0	8	9	
		54 cc	93	0	23	0	13	6	
Milical (451 F&J)	slimming biscuits ..	108 cc	137	0	34	0	20	0	
		175 cc	206	0	51	0	30	0	
Milk of Magnesia (976 PS&T)	12 oz ..	47	0	—	3	11			
		(1½ doz)							
Mil-Par (976 PS&T)	8 oz ..	35	8	8	11	4	9		
		31	2	7	9½	4	1		
Minette (667 JCL)	compact slide viewer .. JE6					45	0		
	exposure meter IX .. JE5					69	9		
	photoflight 11 .. JE3					88	3		
	projector Eva-vision .. JE14					141	10		
Delete Mini 333 (546 Guard)	viewer, auto-slide .. JE18					179	3		
Delete Mini 333 (816 Mayborn)	Mini Bisks (175 BCP) .. 12					63	6		
Delete Minolta (667 JCL)	cameras ..								
	16EE with case .. JM3					650	9		
	autocord .. JM2s					1075	9		
	case .. JM23a					93	0		
	16-11 .. JM37A					359	0		
	AL .. JM47					889	0		
	case .. JM48					72	4		
	SRI .. JM70					1744	3		
	case .. JM130					1554	3		
	SR7 .. JM71A					126	0		
	case .. JM135					2774	11		
	unifomat .. JM134					2214	0		
	case .. JM136					123	6		
	A5 .. JM94					704	6		
	case .. JM95					75	11		
	M16P .. JM93					576	0		
	auto Zoom 8 .. JM96					73	0		
	Repo with case .. JM116					245	11		
	HI-matic 7 .. JM140					1935	0		
	case .. JM145					579	9		
	Zoom 8 .. JM150					1086	0		
	case .. JM151					90	8		
	projectors .. JM122					1538	0		
	mini 35 .. JM123					138	11		
	auto changer .. JM44					310	6		
	mini 44 .. JM45					73	0		
	mini 16 .. JM60					347	9		
	viewer 16 .. JM61					273	9		
Minolta-P (667 JCL)	camera .. JM46					34	9		
	case .. JM8					859	8		
Minox (673 J of H)	camera B .. JM9					54	3		
	black satin finish ..					1767	0		
	projector Minomat ..					1999	6		
	Minotaet ..					1529	0		
Miocarpine (451 F&J)	ophthalmic solution ..					869	0		
	0.5% .. 15 mils	4	3ea	—	6	5	ts1		
		1%	15 mils	4	9ea	—	7	2	ts1

	2%	15 mils	5	6ea	—	8	3	ts1
	4%	15 mils	6	9ea	—	10	2	ts1
Moment Supreme (Patou) (1438 WH&C)								
	face powder	510	16	3ea	4	1ea	28	6
	perfume	1 oz 2493	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0
		1 oz 2497	41	4ea	10	4ea	72	6
		1 oz 2498	72	0ea	12	0ea	126	0
		2 oz 2499	122	1ea	30	6ea	216	0
	handbag	496	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0
	parfum Cologne	2 oz 528	13	8ea	3	5ea	24	0
	parfum de toilette	2 oz 564	15	8ea	3	11ea	27	6
		4 oz 565	28	0ea	7	0ea	49	0
		8 oz 566	51	0ea	12	9ea	90	0
	aerosol	519	42	8ea	10	8ea	76	0
Monotheamin (413 Lilly)								
Enseals 200 mgm all sizes								
Delete	Insert	Monsieur Net (Patou) (1438 WH&C)						
	after shave cream	10	11	0ea	2	9ea	19	3
	travel pack	11	22	0ea	5	6ea	38	6
	after shave lotion	4 oz 2010	20	6ea	5	2ea	36	0
	eau de Cologne	2 oz 2628	13	0ea	3	3ea	22	9
		4 oz 2629	24	0ea	6	0ea	42	0
	atomiser	19	36	0ea	9	0ea	63	0
	pre-electric shave	2 oz 2014	9	10ea	2	6ea	17	3
	soap (3)	351	19	0ea	4	9ea	30	0
	travel pack	50	9	9ea	2	5ea	15	6
	talcum	614	9	0ea	2	3ea	15	9
Moorland (234 Cartwright)								
	indigestion tablets	20	7	6	1	10½	1	0
		40	13	9	3	5½	1	10
		80	22	6	5	7½	3	0
Morgan's (861 MPC)								
	hair colour restorer	29	0	7	3	4	4	4
	hair darkening cream	40	0	10	0	7	0	0
	pomade	26	0	6	6	3	8	8
		40	0	10	0	5	8	8
	perfumed	24	0	6	0	3	4	4
		36	8	9	2	5	4	4
	shampoo cream	sachet	4	0	1	0	7	7
	liquid	sachet	4	0	1	0	7	7
	anti-dandruff	15	0	3	9	2	0	0
Morkit (96 BC)								
	bird repellent	packet	30	0	—	3	9	9
		carton	104	0	—	13	0	0
Morny (862 Morny)								
	bath essence	445	..	..	..	8	8	8
	salt tablets	6 450	..	..	..	3	9	9
		12 451	..	..	..	7	3	3
	crystals	470	..	..	..	8	9	9
	dusting powder	435	..	..	..	8	0	0
	with puff	431	..	..	..	11	6	6
	luxury mist perfume	144	..	..	..	15	6	6
	perfumes	132	..	..	..	4	9	9
		133	..	..	..	7	9	9
		134	..	..	..	13	6	6
		138	..	..	..	70	0	0
	shaving bowl refill	561	..	..	..	5	6	6
	skin perfume	194	..	..	..	7	0	0
	soap	196	..	..	..	11	6	6
		520	..	..	..	4	3	3
		511	..	..	..	7	3	3
		512	..	..	..	4	9	9
Morphy-Richards (863 MR)								
	hair salon pack	..	..	..	..	49	6	6
Motherese (232 Carter)								
	tablets	40	16	0	4	0	2	9
Mousse (654 Innova)								
	foundation	..	..	..	..	6	9	9
		..	..	..	..	10	3	3
Mouson (529 Gorney)								
	creme	tube	80	0	7	6	4	6
Movex (16 Agfa)								
	camera Reflex 8 mm	5142	..	..	..	3734	6	6
	case	6515	..	..	..	246	0	0
	camera	5141	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insert	Movol (406 WE)	..	14	0	—	1	9	†
Delete	Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)							
	bath oil	075	115	3	28	1	18	9
	bath salts	071	68	9	16	9	10	0
	creamy skin perfume	058	93	0	22	8	13	6
	dusting powder de lux	0350	134	3	32	9	19	6
	refill	0351	79	3	19	4	11	6
	eau de toilette	013	46	6	11	4	6	9
		015	68	9	16	9	10	0
		016	103	3	25	2	15	0
	face powder	050	41	3	10	1	6	0
	hand lotion	068	46	6	11	4	6	9
	measured mist aerosol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	refill	245/55	794	9	193	9	115	6
	perfume	249/55	433	6	105	7	63	0
	perfumed sachets	110-60	120	6	29	4	17	6
	soap toilet	87	41	3	10	1	6	0
	bath	082	21	0	5	1	2	9
	solid fragrance	081	34	3	8	4	4	6
	talcum	020	53	3	13	0	7	9
		066	34	3	8	4	5	0
		067	53	0	13	0	7	9
Mycardol (97 Bayer)								
	tablets	100	50	0	—	6	3	3
		1000	28	4ea	—	42	6	6
		5000	125	10ea	—	188	9	9
Myleran (208 BW)								
	tablets 0.5 mgm	100	7	8ea	—	11	8	†ts14A
	2 mgm	100	12	0ea	—	18	0	†ts14A
My Love (60 Arden)								
	bath salts fine	753.77	..	..	..	28	6	6
	travel	765.77	..	..	..	16	9	9
	dusting powder	745.77	..	..	..	10	8	8
		756.77	..	..	..	17	6	6
	flower mist	804.25	..	..	..	18	9	9
	perfumair	804.05	..	..	..	24	6	6
	solid Cologne	827.00	..	..	..	10	6	6

Insert	Mytelase (97 Bayer)								Nova (716 Krups)																	
	tablets .. 10 mgm	100	20	0ea	—	35	0			bathroom scales	24	5ea	4	10ea	79	0										
	"N" (1397 P de LL)																									
	friction lotion ..	101	58	0	14	6	8	6		Nujol (1471 Plough)	small	49	0	6	0	3	6									
	fragrance ..	102	120	0	30	0	17	6			large	40	0	10	0	5	10									
	Nulon (1037 Reckitt)																									
	hand cream ..	..	..	C	13	3	3	0	1	9														
				B	18	5	4	3	2	6																
				A	29	0	6	8	3	11																
				tube	13	3	3	0	1	9																
Cologne ..		714	28	6ea	7	1	ea50	0		Nutmeat (535 Granose)		10 oz	24	9	—	2	6									
		718	42	10ea	10	8	ea75	0				16 oz	34	8	—	3	6									
perfume ..		79	51	0	12	9	7	6				10 oz	24	9	—	2	6									
		78	72	0	18	0	10	6				16 oz	34	8	—	3	6									
		80	120	0	30	0	17	6			Nuttolene (535 Granose)		10 oz	24	9	—	2	6								
		80P	120	0	30	0	17	6					16 oz	34	8	—	3	6								
		81	17	2ea	4	3	ea30	0		Insert	Obesitol (232 Carter)		..	1 pt	36	0	—	4	9							
		82	24	3ea	6	2	ea42	6					safflower seed oil	..	1 pt	64	0	—	8	6						
		800	28	6ea	7	1	ea50	0							1 gall	31	0ea	—	—							
		801	42	10ea	10	8	ea75	0		Oblivon (187 BS)		..	25	60	0	—	7	6	ts4B							
		900	28	6ea	7	1	ea50	0				capsules	..	100	186	0	—	23	3	ts4B						
		901	42	10ea	10	8	ea75	0				elixir ..	..	100 mls	51	0	—	6	4	ts4B					
		902	57	2ea	14	3	ea100	0						500 mls	219	0	—	27	4	ts4B						
		1001	18	6ea	4	7	ea32	6		Oblivon-C (187 BS)		..	100	17	1ea	—	25	7	ts4B							
	skin perfume ..	201	58	0	14	6	8	6				Ovets	..	100	17	1ea	—	25	7	ts4B						
	talcum ..	94	44	0	11	0	6	6				Odol (314 Cranbux)	..	100	17	1ea	—	25	7	ts4B						
Nadinola (975 PDS)																										
bleaching cream		..	1 oz	54	0	13	6	7	10	†	Old Spice (1131 Shulton)		..	100	17	1ea	—	25	7	ts4B						
		..	2 oz	82	0	20	6	12	0	†			toothpaste	..	17	3	4	3	2	4						
		..	2 oz	144	0	36	0	21	0	†			after-shave lotion	..	3712	40	9	9	11	6	3					
	de luxe	1 oz	82	0	20	6	12	0	†					3710	63	6	15	6	9	9					
		..	2 oz	144	0	36	0	21	0	†					3711	111	0	27	1	17	0					
		..	2 oz	58	0	14	6	8	6						3720	68	6	16	8	10	6					
	cleansing cream	..	2 oz	82	0	20	6	12	0						presentation pack	..	3711	111	0	27	1	17	0			
	Egyptian cream	..	2 oz	82	0	20	6	12	0						cologne for men	..	3720	68	6	16	8	10	6			
	Nadine soap	32	0	8	0	4	6							On Dit (60 Arden)	..	745.76	—	—	—	10	6				
	Nadinola soap	21	0	5	3	3	0							dusting powder	..	801.21	—	—	—	18	9				
	vanishing cream	..	2 oz	58	0	14	6	8	6						flower mist	..	801.21	—	—	—	18	9				
Nair (235 CWL)																										
cream tube	1 oz	31	4	7	10	4	3						perfumair	..	801.05	—	—	—	24	6				
	lotion	4 oz	46	0	11	6	6	3						triple	..	808.00	—	—	—	73	6				
Insert	N.C.A. (295 CM&R)		10 oz		166	6	41	0	18	6																
	worm drench		..	40 oz	48	9ea	11	10ea	65	0																
Nefrolan (971 PSMB)																										
tablets .. 10 mgm		..	25	5	4ea	—	8	0	ts4B																	
		..	250	48	0ea	—	72	0	ts4B																	
	25 mgm ..	..	25	7	4ea	—	11	0	ts4B																
		..	250	63	4ea	—	95	0	ts4B																	
Negram (97 Bayer)																										
tablets ..		..	56	45	4ea	—	68	0																
Neoferrum (324 Crookes)																										
4 oz		..	42	0	10	6	6	1	†																	
	8 oz	..	72	0	18	0	10	6																		
	80 oz	..	38	6ea	9	7	ea67	4	†																	
	infants ..	..	1 oz	32	0	8	0	4	8																
	tablets ..	..	50	50	0	12	6	7	3	†															
		..	250	16	0ea	4	0ea	28	0																	
Delete			500																							
	Neoklenz (232 Carter)																									
herbs ..		..	2 oz	14	0	3	6	2	3															
		..	6 oz	38	6	9	7	6	0																	
	tablets ..	..	40	11	0	2	9	1	9																
		..	100	20	6	5	1	3	3																	
Neo-Mercazole (187 BS)																										
tablets ..		..	100	126	0	—	15	9																
		..	500	45	0ea	—	67	6																		
Neo-Naclex-K (518 Glaxo)																										
tablets ..		..	25	4	6ea	—	6	0	ts4B															
		..	100	16	6ea	—	22	0	ts4B																	
		..	500	75	0ea	—	100	0	ts4B																	
Nephriol (969 Pfizer)																										
tablets ..		..	100	17	6ea	—	26	3	ts4B															
		..	500	84	6ea	—	126	9	ts4B																	
Nephriol-R (969 Pfizer)																										
tablets ..		..	100	12	6ea	—	18	9	ts4B															
Neutradonna Sed (187 BS)																										
powder ..		..	100 gm	66	0	—	8	3	ts154A															
	tablets ..	..	60	54	0	—	6	9	ts154A																
New Masque Frappe (385 DG)																										
..		..	53	0	13	0	7	9																		
Nibiol (346 Dales)																										
tablets ..		..	60	16	8ea	4	2ea	29	2															
Night and Day (60 Arden)																										
dusting powder		..	745.85	—	—	—	10	6																		
	flower mist ..	..	802.21	—	—	—	15	6																	
	perfumair ..	..	802.05	—	—	—	24	6																	
Nikini (1073 Robinson)																										
sanitary garment pink		..	57	9	5	10	6	11																		
	white ..	..	49	6	5	0	6	11																	
	pads ..	..	12	13	6	—	1	6																	
Delete	Ninona (210 B&C)																									
	baby powder																									
	Nipole (667 JCL)																									
	tripod T.M. 101		JN15	..	..	..	64	3															
		T.M. 102	JN16	..	..	..	107	6															
		T.M. 103	JN17	..	..	..	91	6															
		T.M. 104	JN18	..	..	..	68	6															
		T.H. 204	JN19	..	..	..	119	6															
	Noa Noa (596 HR)																									
	perfume concentrate		..	448	..	..	..	55	6														
	skin perfume ..	..	381	..	..	..	21	0														
	soap toilet (3) ..	..	386	..	..	..	12	6														
Insert	No Fol (67 Ashe)		48		0	—	5	9																		
	Noir (Weil) (960 ADP)																									
perfume handbag		..	17	0	9ea	2	4	ea18	0																	
	1 oz ..	..	16	18	3ea	4	5	ea33	0																
	1 oz ..	..	15	32	0ea	7	9	ea57	0																
	1 oz ..	..	14	52	0ea	12	8ea	92	0																
	2 oz ..	..	13	93	0ea	22	8ea	163	0																
Insert	Nopaln (898 CCL)																									
	first aid spray ..		..	4 oz	33	10	8	3	4	11														
		..	6 oz	54	6	13	4	7	11																	
Notturna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Insert	Nottuna (301 Coty)																									
	night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6															
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																
Nottuna (301 Coty)																										
night cream ..		..	120	6	29	4	17	6																

junior camera ..	JB7	..	..	..	223	9			
case ..	JB8	..	..	..	52	9			
mat camera ..	JB9	..	..	..	361	6			
case ..	JB10	..	..	..	62	9			
projector in case	JV10	..	..	..	147	9			
flashgun ..	JD1	..	..	..	26	0			
viewer ..	JD1A	..	..	..	26	0			
6 x 6 ..	JV1	..	..	..	34	3			
compact ..	JV4	..	..	..	56	9			
pocket ..	JV2	..	..	..	22	3			
..	JV3	..	..	..	26	6			
Palaprin (187 BS)									
tablets ..	30	47	0	—	5	11			
..	250	31	0ea	—	46	6			
tablets forte ..	100	14	2ea	—	21	3			
Palmolive (230 CP)									
shaving cream brushless	22	3	5	7	2	11			
jar ..	36	4	9	1	4	9			
tube ..	32	8	8	2	4	3			
lather ..	22	3	5	7	2	11			
jar ..	36	4	9	1	4	9			
tube ..	32	8	8	2	4	3			
stick refill ..	11	5	2	11	1	6			
Pan-Cake (813 MF)									
make-up ..	31	4	7	5	4	6			
Pan-Stick (813 MF)									
..	36	0	8	7	6	3			
Parazolidin (501 Geigy)									
tablets ..	100	15	0ea	—	22	6	ts4B		
..	500	67	6ea	—	101	3	ts4B		
Parce Que (152R Capucci)									
perfume atomiser ..	S.222	32	0ea	8	0ea	60	0		
toilet water atomiser ..	S.231	29	6ea	7	4ea	55	0		
perfume ..	1 oz	222	21	6ea	5	4ea	39	0	
..	1/2 oz	223	37	0ea	9	3ea	69	0	
..	1 oz	224	58	0ea	14	6ea	109	0	
..	2 oz	225	89	0ea	22	3ea	167	6	
toilet water ..	2 oz	231	18	0ea	4	6ea	33	6	
..	4 oz	232	31	0ea	7	9ea	56	0	
..	8 oz	233	64	0ea	13	6ea	99	6	
..	16 oz	234	87	0ea	21	9ea	160	0	
Paris (301 Coty)									
bath oil ..	075	115	3	28	1	16	9		
bath salts ..	071	68	9	16	9	10	0		
creamy skin perfume ..	058	93	0	22	8	13	6		
dusting powder de luxe	0350	134	3	32	9	19	6		
refill ..	0351	79	3	19	4	11	6		
eau de toilette ..	013	46	6	11	4	6	9		
..	015	68	9	16	9	10	0		
..	016	103	3	25	2	15	0		
hand lotion ..	068	46	6	11	4	6	9		
measured mist aerosol	245/55	794	9	193	9	115	6		
refill ..	249/55	433	6	105	7	63	0		
parfum de toilette ..	025	120	6	29	4	17	6		
..	026	206	0	50	4	30	0		
..	027	326	9	79	8	47	6		
perfume ..	110-80	120	6	29	4	17	6		
perfumed sachets ..	S7	41	3	10	1	6	0		
soap toilet ..	082	21	0	5	1	2	9		
..	081	34	3	8	4	4	6		
talcum ..	066	34	3	8	4	5	0		
..	067	53	0	13	0	7	9		
Paris Mist (654 Innoxa)									
bath cubes (6) ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6		
powder ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6		
hand lotion ..	small	..	..	..	..	6	6		
..	large	..	..	..	..	10	6		
Insert skin perfume ..	purse	..	..	..	..	6	3		
..	small	..	..	..	..	13	6		
soap toilet ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6		
talcum (plastic) ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	0		
Parke-Davis (93x PD)									
atropine eye ointment 1%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delete vaccines									
catarrh ..	3 doses	78	9	..	..	6	9		
..	6 doses	153	0	..	..	17	0		
..	1 mil	27	0	..	..	3	0		
..	5 mils	73	9	..	..	6	9		
..	10 mils	150	0	..	..	16	6		
..	25 mils	249	9	..	..	27	9		
cholera ..	1-5 mils	31	6	..	..	3	6		
..	10 mils	112	6	..	..	12	6		
..	25 mils	21	0ea	..	..	28	0		
typhoid-paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A & B ..	1-5 mils	31	6	..	..	3	6		
..	10 mils	112	6	..	..	12	6		
..	25 mils	21	0ea	..	..	26	0		
A, B & C ..	1-5 mils	31	6	..	..	3	6		
..	10 mils	112	6	..	..	12	6		
A, B & cholera ..	1-5 mils	31	6	..	..	3	6		
A & B & tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
toxoid ..	1-5 mils	31	6	..	..	3	6		
..	10 mils	112	6	..	..	12	6		
Parnate (1153 SKF)									
tablets ..	50	172	0	—	21	6	ts4B		
..	500	142	0ea	—	—	—	ts4B		
Parstelin (1153 SKF)									
tablets ..	50	18	0ea	—	27	1	ts4B		
..	500	170	8ea	—	256	0	ts4B		
..	4oz	11	6ea	—	17	4	ts4B		
Passionement (1397 Pde LL)									
friction lotion ..	99	20	0	5	0	3	0		
fragrance ..	101	58	0	14	6	8	6		
..	102	120	0	30	0	17	6		
..	104	189	0	47	3	27	6		
..	108	309	0	77	3	45	0		
perfume ..	79	51	0	12	9	7	6		
..	78	72	0	13	0	10	6		
..	80	120	0	30	0	17	6		
..	80P	120	0	30	0	17	6		
..	81	17	2ea	4	3ea	30	0		
..	82	24	3ea	6	2ea	42	6		

	800	28	6ea	7	1ea	50	0		
	801	42	10ea	10	8ea	75	0		
	900	28	6ea	7	1ea	50	0		
	901	42	10ea	10	8ea	75	0		
	902	57	2ea	14	3ea	100	0		
	1001	18	6ea	4	7ea	32	6		
	201	58	0	14	6	8	6		
	skin perfume ..	201	58	0	14	6	8	6	
	Pat-a-Creme (60 Arden)	408.00	—	—	—	11	9		
Delete	Pathone (107 BH&L)								
	entire entry								
	Paws (112 SBF)								
	cat food ..	10	3	—	—	1	1		
	Paxette (884 NB)								
	cameras								
	electromatic 1 ..	..	..	..	..	460	0		
	case ..	..	..	..	..	69	1		
	electromatic 1A ..	..	..	..	..	665	0		
	case ..	..	..	..	..	69	1		
	35 ..	..	..	..	..	279	11		
	35 auto ..	..	..	..	..	657	9		
	35 B ..	..	..	..	..	464	11		
	35 LK ..	..	..	..	..	694	11		
	35 super ..	..	..	..	..	999	6		
	flashgun electronic ..	..	..	..	..	67	9		
	Paxilux (884 NB)								
	flashgun ..	..	..	..	..	67	9		
Delete	Paximat (1017 PO)								
Insert	Paximat (Rank 1027)								
	projectors								
	Triumph 300 ..	..	..	..	..	562	9		
	.. N.12 ..	..	..	..	..	614	6		
	.. N.12 electric ..	..	..	..	..	1012	3		
	.. N.21 de luxe ..	..	..	..	..	1127	0		
	Pico .. N.12 ..	..	..	..	..	525	0		
	Pears (509 Gibbs)								
	baby powder ..	16	11	4	1 1/2	2	3		
	transparent soap ..	9	2	2	3	1	1		
	..	13	4	3	3	1	7		
	Pen (267 C&A)								
	acriflavine and clearslight	11	0	—	—	1	4		
	iodine and mosquito ..	11	0	2	9	1	7		
	Penicillamine hydrochloride (378 Distal)								
	capsules 150 mgm ..	100	296	3ea	—	444	4	TS	
	Pentax (1027 Rank)								
	cameras 35 mm								
	55 mm f/2 lens ..	SLa	..	..	..	1590	0		
	55 mm f/1.8 lens ..	SV	..	..	..	2200	0		
	Pentofram (208 BW) 100 mls	36	8ea	—	—	55	0	ts1	
	Pertofran (501 Geigy)								
	ampoules 25 mgm/2 mls 10	14	0ea	—	—	21	0	ts4B	
	tablets 25 mgm ..	100	34	6ea	—	51	9	ts4B	
	..	1000	318	0ea	—	477	0	ts4B	
	Peter Pan (121 Bibby)								
	toilet soap ..	45	5	11	4	—	11		
	..	(6 doz)	(6 doz)						
	Phanoderm (97 Bayer)								
	tablets ..	50	63	0	—	7	0	ts1e4A	
Delete	..	250							
Delete	Phillips (977 PE) existing entries								
Insert	Phillips (977 PE)								
	electric blankets								
	standard single ..	EA1210	69	9ea	17	0ea	110	0	
	double ..	EA1220	98	3ea	24	0ea	155	0	
	3-heat single ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	EA1214	75	9ea	18	6ea	119	6	
	..	EA1214/W/BS	82	2ea	20	0ea	129	6	
	..	EA1214/W/CS	82	2ea	20	0ea	129	6	
	..	EA1214/P/RF	85	7ea	20	11ea	135	0	
	..	EA1214/P/RGF	85	7ea	20	11ea	135	0	
	..	double EA1224	106	6ea	26	0ea	166	0	
	..	EA1224/W/BS	113	2ea	27	8ea	176	6	
	..	EA1224/W/CS	113	2ea	27	8ea	176	6	
	..	EA1224/P/RF	116	4ea	28	5ea	183	6	
	..	EA1224/P/RGF	116	4ea	28	5ea	183	6	
	family single ..	EA1212	50	5ea	12	4ea	79	6	
	double ..	EA1222	63	1ea	15	5ea	99	6	
	controlled heat								
	single ..	EA1216	98	3ea	24	0ea	165	0	
	double ..	EA1226	125	2ea	30	7ea	197	6	
	over blanket								
	single ..	EA1217	199	8ea	48	9ea	315	0	
	double ..	EA1227	239	8ea	58	6ea	376	0	
	hand hair drier ..	HK 4100	44	4ea	10	10ea	69	11	
	gift set ..	HK 4105	79	11ea	19	6ea	126	0	
	Parisienne ..	HK 4106	93	2ea	22	9ea	147	0	
	hose & air hood ..	HK 4101	25	4ea	6	2ea	40	0	
	stand ..	HK 4103	5	2ea	7ea	7	6		
	hood hair dryer ..	HK 4110	107	9ea	26	4ea	170	0	
	stand ..	HK 4112	29	4ea	2	11ea	42	0	
Delete	Phillishave (977 PE) existing entries								
Insert	Phillishave (977 PE)								
	shavers								
	cordless battery ..	SC.7970	66	7ea	16	3ea	105	0	
	Envoy with floating heads	SC.7960	109	4ea	26	8ea	172	6	
	Superjet ..	SC.7920	79	11ea	19	6ea	126	0	
	sparas								
	car accessory kit		15	0ea	—	20	0		
	cutter guard assembly								
	floating head ..	8	7ea	2	1ea	13	6		
	fixed head ..	6	3ea	1	6ea	9	10		
	hair trimmer floating head	11	1ea	2	9ea	17	6		
	fixed head ..	11	1ea	2	9ea	17	6		
	home barber kit								
	floating head ..	26	8ea	6	6ea	42	0		
	fixed head ..	26	8ea	6	6ea	42	0		
	shaving head assembly								
	for type								
	SC.7860/7960	20	7ea	5	1ea	32	6		

[illegible]

	elastic adhesive dressings	7	0ea	—	—	—	—
	1½ in × ½ in roll	6	0ea	—	—	—	—
	1½ in × 1½ in roll	10	0ea	—	—	—	—
	2½ in × ½ in roll	9	0ea	—	—	—	—
	2½ in × 1½ in roll	10	6ea	—	—	—	—
	strips 1½ in × 1 yd ..	21	6	—	—	2	6
	2½ in × 1 yd ..	27	6	—	—	3	3
	3 in × 1 yd ..	31	0	—	—	3	9
	Poroplast first-aid dressings	16	0	—	—	2	0
	adhesive bandage ½ in	17	6	—	—	2	0
	1 in	24	0	—	—	2	10
	2 in	40	0	—	—	4	9
	2½ in	49	3	—	—	5	9
	3 in	58	6	—	—	6	10
	zinc oxide plaster						
	½ in × 1 yd	5	0	—	—	7	
	1 in × 1 yd	7	0	—	—	10	
	½ in × 3½ yd	12	0	—	—	1	5
	1 in × 3½ yd	17	3	—	—	2	0
	½ in × 5 yd	16	0	—	—	1	10
	1 in × 5 yd	24	0	—	—	2	10
	Seaglow (1222 TP)						
	halibut oil capsules .. 50	14	0	—	—	1	6
	100	23	0	—	—	2	9
	1000	16	0ea	—	—	22	6
	Sea Green (1312 WS&Co)						
	acne lotion	40	0	10	0	5	9
Insert	Sebosyn (1138 Steiner) .. tube	30	9	7	8	4	6
	Seconesin (324 Crookes)						
	tablets 25	42	0	—	—	5	3
	100	12	6ea	—	—	18	9
	500	59	2ea	—	—	38	9
	Secrete (1526 DBPL)						
	crystal clean hair spray						
	sachet	10	0	2	6	1	6
	aerosol 8 oz	36	0	9	0	5	9
Insert	Secretin Vitrum (930 P&B)						
	75 clinical units .. 10 mils	33	0ea	—	—	49	6
	Secret Key (813 MF) ..	53	8	13	11	8	6
	special	64	0	15	2	9	3
	Secret of the Sea (385 DG)						
	affirm 29 cc	171	0	43	0	25	0
	cream 58 cc	309	0	77	0	45	0
	emulsion 40 cc	213	0	56	0	32	6
Delete	Selecta (16 Agfa)						
	camera 2204						
	Selectaflex (16 Agfa)						
	cameras						
	model I .. ..	..	..	..	2071	6	
	model II .. ..	..	..	..	2418	0	
	case .. ..	..	..	..	113	6	
	Selto (1125 Selto)						
	dental salt	16	7	4	0½	2	3
	22	4	5	5	3	0	
	Seominal (97 Bayer)						
	tablets 100	16	10ea	—	—	25	3
	500	81	2ea	—	—	121	9
	Serplex (518 Glaxo)						
	tablets 25	5	0ea	—	—	6	8
	100	17	6ea	—	—	23	4
	500	80	0ea	—	—	106	8
	Sevana (436 Evans)						
	soap-free washing tablet	23	4	5	10	3	3
	Sheer Etation (385 DG)						
	cream powder compact	67	0	17	0	9	9
	refill	46	0	12	0	6	9
	puffs	10	0	2	0	1	6
	face powder	58	0	15	0	8	6
	Sheer Velvet (385 DG) ..	58	0	15	0	8	6
	Sherleys (67 Ashe)						
	anti-diarrhoea cream ..	20	3	4	11	2	9
	anti-flu tablets	20	3	4	11	2	9
	cage bird medicines Nos. 1-5	18	0	4	4	2	6

Signal (509 Gibbs)				Insert Sparkling Spa (450 Farthing)				
tooth-paste .. economy	34	0	8 3½	4	6	bath preparations		
Silette (16 Agfa) cameras						anti-rheumatic .. 1 oz		
model LK .. .. .2612	..	..	..	537	6	20	0 4 11 3 1	
case .. .. .6119	..	..	..	61	6	6 oz	78 0 19 0 11 6	
model I .. .. .2603	..	..	..	235	3	16 oz	153 0 37 3 25 0	
model F .. .. .2607	..	..	..	283	0	20 oz	180 0 43 10 30 6	
model L .. .. .2609	..	..	..	438	9	tranquillising .. 6 oz	78 0 19 0 11 6	
case .. .. .6107	..	..	..	42	6	16 oz	153 0 37 3 25 0	
Rapid I .. .. .3603	..	..	..	235	3	vitalising 6 oz	78 0 19 0 11 6	
Rapid F .. .. .3607	..	..	..	311	9	16 oz	153 0 37 3 25 0	
case .. .. .6131	..	..	..	61	6	sachets assorted	8 2 2 0 1 3	
Record .. .. .2620	..	..	..	725	3	Special Appointment (385 DG)		
case .. .. .6130	..	..	..	91	3	bath concentrate ..	120 0 30 0 17 6	
Delete model II .. .. .2606	..	..	..	..	..	dusting powder ..	60 0 15 0 8 9	
Silkum (234 Cartwright)						Skin perfume .. intro	47 0 11 0 6 6	
corn paint	13	6	3 4½	2	0	120 0	30 0 17 6	
Silvagin-Silvodor (1030 Ravika)						Insert dusting powder .. plastic	55 0 13 0 8 0	
existing entries						Delete	52 0 13 0 7 6	
bubble bath .. 16 oz	60	0	15 0	9	6	Spray Tan (366 Dendron)		
bubble bath with vit. F.	60	0	15 0	9	6	original, mousse or extra		
crude pine extract 16 oz	38	0	17 0	9	6	soft	85 8	21 5 12 6
lavender bath tablets 5	18	0	4 6	2	9	Spray-Tint (67 Asbe) ..	34 3	8 4 4 9
massage oil 4 oz	40	0	10 0	6	0	S.R. (509 Gibbs)		
pine needle	56	0	14 0	8	0	tooth-paste	17 9	4 4 2 4
bath milk 4 oz	60	0	15 0	9	6	large	25 2	6 1½ 3 4
bath salt 1 lb	60	0	15 0	9	6	economy	34 0	8 3½ 4 6
bath tablets .. 3	9	0	2 3	1	7	Stamina (1112 SBF)		
foam bath tube .. 1 oz	13	0	4 0	1	11	dog food	11 0	— 1 2
soap single	14	0	3 6	2	0	20 1	—	2 1½
bath gift box .. (3)	112	0	28 0	16	0	Insert Starcol (1188 Steiner) ..	37 6	9 4 5 6
pine spirit embrocation 4 oz	60	0	15 0	8	0	Insert Steiner (1188 Steiner) ..		
Rheumagutt bath .. 1 oz	16	0	4 0	2	3	brilliantine	32 6	8 1 4 9
Silver Ice (235 CWL)						eye lashes	68 0	— 8 6
mist	20	10	5 2½	2	10	fur	108 0	— 13 6
roll-on	20	10	5 2½	2	10	finger-nails natural only	76 0	— 9 6
Silvikrin (105 BTD)						postiche adhesive ..	20 0	— 2 6
shampoo .. minlbottle	6	2	1 6½	10		Stergene (382 Domestos)		
hair cream, tube						new	23 1	— 2 6
Delete dispenser						Delete Sterillium (946 WP)		
Simbix (173 Britanol)						Insert Sterillium (946 WP)		
slimming biscuits ..	42	9	—	4	9	laundry sterilising rinse		
Slimocitron (317 CS) .. tube	36	6	9 1½	6	0	1 gall	20	6ea — 24 0
Simofluid (317 CS) ..	55	6	13 10½	8	6	Insert Stilbifax (208 RV)		
Simorelax (317 CS) ..	75	6	18 10½	11	6	ointment, tube	17-5 gm	— 3 0 14B
Simosol (317 CS) .. tube	100	0	25 0	15	0	20 gm	24	0 — —
Simpsons (165 Bran P)	67	6	16 10½	10	3	Delete Strenol (1418 Strenol)		
foot ointment	22	3	5 7	3	0	liniment (vet.) ..	½ gall	30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6
Sir (1113 S&B)						1 gall	44	0ea 11 0ea 77 0
after-shave lotion .. 4756	27	5	6 10	4	0	Delete Stromba (97 Rayer)		
brilliantine .. 4755	53	1	13 3	7	9	tablets 5 mgm .. 10		
pre-shave lotion .. 9101	25	9	6 5	3	9	Suede (981 Picot)		
shaving cream .. 4806	27	5	6 10	4	0	Perfume minlature		
brushless tube .. 9104	18	3	4 7	2	8	½ oz	144 0	36 0 21 0
jar .. 9102	25	9	6 5	3	9	1 oz	274 3	68 6½ 40 0
lather tube .. 9103	20	7	5 2	3	0	1 oz	514 3	123 6½ 75 0
Sirfix (1113 S&B)						2 oz	864 0	216 0 126 0
hair cream .. tube 4683	22	3	5 7	3	3	Sulfur-8 (975 PDS)		
Skin Deep (76 Atkinson)						hair conditioner .. 1 oz	42 0	10 6 6 0
cleansing milk .. bottle	39	7	9 8	5	9	2 oz	68 0	17 0 10 0
foundation cream .. tube	24	1	5 10	3	6	4 oz	100 0	25 0 14 9
jar .. 41 3	10	1	6 0	—	—	shampoo .. 2 oz	36 0	9 0 5 3
moisture milk .. bottle	44	9	10 10	6	6	6 oz	62 0	15 6 9 0
soap beauty cream .. 22 4	5	5	3 3	—	—	Sulphetron (208 BW)		
tonic lotion .. bottle	39	7	9 8	5	9	ampoules 2.5 gm/5 mls	12	18 4ea — 27 6
Skin Life (596 HR)						tablets 500 mgm .. 500	39	4ea — 59 0
liquid cleanser .. 198	..	..	..	17	6	Sunlan (1232 T&R)		
.. 225	..	..	..	30	0	sunlan cream .. tube	16	0 4 0 2 6
Sleek (60 Arden) .. 728 99	..	..	..	8	6	Insert Sunlight (756 Lever)		
725.99	..	..	..	12	6	soap .. 4 doz	64 6	— 1 6
Sleepies (1327 WLL)						toilet soap .. 3 doz	23 3	5 8 11
hair curlers	10	4	2 7	1	6	3 doz	37 0	9 0 1 5½
Insert Slim a soup (175 BCP)	42	0	—	4	6	Sunnybisk (535 Granose)		
Slimfoods (175 BCP)						biscuits 24	18 2	— 1 11
non-fat milk 602	28	0	—	2	11	.. 36	24 6	— 2 7
S.M.P. (451 F&J)						Sunpruf (60 Arden)		
ophthalmic solutions						cream (and dark) 700.99	..	.. — 11 9
atropine 1% 15 mls	4	9ea	—	7	2 1st	Super Plenamins (1053 Rexall)		
homatropine 2% 15 mls	5	3ea	—	7	11 1st	chewable .. 30	80 0	— 9 6
Soilicide (1400 PBL)						.. 60	142 0	— 17 0
No. 1 drum	12	0	—	1	6	family pack ..	312 0	— 37 6
No. 2 drum	26	0	—	3	3	Suppositories Midy (1336 WJ&C)		
7 lb	104	0	—	13	0	69 0	17 3	9 2
Sonector (16 Agfa)						Surama (1282 VR)		
8 min sound projector 5721	..	..	..	4243	0	medicated cigarettes .. 10	10 0	2 6 1 6
Sorbidel (1077 Rona)						20	18 0	4 6 2 6
sachets 5 gm .. 20	6	6ea	1 7ea	10	3	50	44 0	11 0 6 0
Soir de Paris (150 Bourjois)						Susie's (267 C&A)		
brilliantine liquid .. 3334	29	4	7 4	4	6	perfect cleaner ..	18 0	— 2 3
solid .. 3239	29	4	7 4	4	6	Suthers (1451 BDH)		
Insert bubble bath .. 9239	29	4	7 4	4	6	composition essence .. 2½ oz	16 0	4 0 2 4
Cologne .. 3519	39	0	9 9	6	0	8 oz	30 0	7 6 4 5
.. 3518	68	4	17 1	10	6	Sweet-Breaths (1183 Stannard)		
hair cream .. 3237	29	4	7 4	4	6	9 1	1 4	1 3
Insert hand cream .. 9240	29	4	7 4	4	6	16 6	2 6	2 3
perfume .. 3411	39	0	9 9	6	0	Sweet Georgia Brown (975 PDS)		
.. 3412	68	4	17 1	10	6	bergamot .. ..	..	.. 10 0
rouge compact .. 3283	24	4	6 1	3	9	bleach .. ..	..	.. 10 0
Insert skin perfume .. 9230	32	8	8 2	5	0	hair dressing ..	..	.. 10 0
soap, toilet (3) .. 3345	36	0	9 0	5	3	vanishing cream ..	..	.. 10 0
Insert vanishing cream .. 9242	22	10	5 8½	3	6	nut brown .. ..	..	.. 10 0
Delete hair spray .. 3232						Insert silk black .. ..	..	.. 10 0
Delete parfum de toilette .. 3322						Swiss-Cup (535 Granose)		
Insert Soventol C (708 Knoll)						coffee substitute 1½ oz	32 2	— 3 3
dragees .. ..	..	..	..	14B		Sylvia (339 CG)		
Delete Sparkling Spa (450 Farthing) existing entries						sanitary belt	18 3	1 10 2 3
Delete						Delete old model		
Delete						Synalar (649 ICI)		
Delete						with chinoxform		
Delete						cream .. 15 gm	113 0	— 14 1½ TS
Delete						ointment .. 15 gm	113 0	— 14 1½ TS

[illegible]

skin food	58 2	14 7	8 6	
tonic clay pack ..	58 2	14 7	8 6	
eyelash cream ..	51 4	12 10	7 6	
wrinkle cream ..	58 2	14 7	8 6	
	96 0	24 0	14 0	
Zal (1480 Izal)				
air freshener aerosol	44 3	—	4 11	
giant				
pine spray disinfectant	44 3	—	4 11	
aerosol				
Zemol (978 PYP)				
ear drops	24 0	6 0	3 6	
Zibeline (Weil) (960 ADP)				
perfume handbag	17 9	9ea	2 4 1/2ea	18 0
1/2 oz	16 18	3ea	4 5 1/2ea	33 0
1/4 oz	15 32	0ea	7 9 1/2ea	37 0
1 oz	14 52	0ea	12 8ea	92 0
2 oz	13 93	0ea	22 8ea	163 0
4 oz	12 166	0ea	40 6ea	291 0
diffusette 1/2 oz ..	16D	21 9ea	5 3 1/2ea	38 0
1 oz	15D	35 6ea	8 8ea	62 0
insert Zincrin (179 BDH)	15 mls	7 0ea	1 9ea	—
Zipicillin (208 BW)				
tubes 100,000 I.u.	(12)	108 0	—	12 0 TS
300,000 I.u.	(12)	144 0	—	16 0 TS
Zoleas (912 O)				
ointment, tube	20 gm	25 0	6 3	3 6
	40 gm	39 4	9 10	5 6

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

- Isovac = Addis Isovac, Ltd., Chiltern Works, Bernard Road, London, N.14. Tottenham 0266.
- Bancroft = Bancroft & Partners, Ltd., Greencoat House, Francis Street, London, S.W.1. Tate Gallery 9212.
- Barluze = Barluze (Products), Ltd., 101 Benton Park Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 7. Newcastle 661441.
- BC = Baywood Chemicals, Ltd., 37 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Chancery 8117.
- BPL = Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey. Godalming 3091.
- Britanol = Britanol, Ltd., Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester. Swinton 5701.
- Cannon = Cannon Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., Cannon Works, Ashley Road, London, N.17. Tottenham 6261.
- Cripps = Cripps (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., 45 Franklin Road, Portslade, Sussex. Hove 46211.
- DU = Daily Use, Ltd., 18 Huntly Road, Bournemouth, Hants. Westbourne 61491.

- 347 Dalmas = Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Steeley Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 2258.
- 383 Domitor = Domitor, Ltd., 105 Dean Road, South Shields, Co. Durham. South Shields 479.
- 510 RG = Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Seymour Road, London, E.10. Leytonstone 3334.
- 619 HMO = Hope Marketing Organisation, Ltd., 78 Greencroft Gardens, London, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4386.
- 649 ICI = Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Alderley Edge 2828.
- 716 Krups = Robert Krups (G.B.), Ltd., 136 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.3. Douglas 2092.
- 797 MSG = Maria St. George, Ltd., 15 Lanark Road, London, W.9. Cunnigham 5776.
- 808 Mason = George Mason & Co., Ltd., 265 Merton Road, London, S.W.18. Vandyke 9131.
- 884 NB = Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. Alperton 1541.
- 934 Papersticks = Papersticks, Ltd., c/o Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Elgar 6575.
- 968 P-Dev = Pharmaceutical Developments, Ltd., 70 Green Street, London, E.7. Grangewood 2370.
- 1027 Rank = Rank Photographic, Photographic House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Alperton 2099.
- 1063 Rimmel = Rimmel, Ltd., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 0991.
- 1070 Windsor = Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1. City 1212.
- 1200 SSH = Supreme Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 78, Grove Road, Lenton, Nottingham. Nottingham 42928.
- 1207 Svedmed = Svedmed, 31 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey.
- 1267 Van D = S. R. Van Duizer & Son, Ltd., 89 Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. High Wycombe 30781.
- 1290 Vocalzone = Vocalzone, Ltd., 16 Melcombe Regis Court, 59 Weymouth Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 3246.
- 1312 WS&Co = Warren Stanley & Co., Ltd., 37 Pratt Street, London, N.W.1. Gulliver 3464.
- 1351 WLU = Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9. Reliance 9291.
- 1471 Plough = Plough Inc. (United Kingdom), Ltd., 63 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. Hyde Park 5991.
- 1526 DBPL = Dermosa Beauty Products, Ltd., 8 Radnor House, 93-97 Regent Street, London W.1. Regent 5351.
- 1527 Griffiths = T. E. Griffiths, Snowdon Heather Perfumes, Bettws-y-Coed, Caernarvonshire, N. Wales.
- 1528 Capucci = Parfums Capucci (GB), Ltd., 17 Baker Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 5042.
- 1529 PP = Please Petfoods, Ltd., Elliman's Building, Chandos Street, Slough, Bucks. Slough 24343.
- 1535 CM&P = Chemical Manufacturing and Packaging Co., Ltd., 32 Acre Lane, London, S.W.2. Brixton 1166.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given always in the sequence Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained; *italic* if not maintained). If manufacturer issues no price in any of those categories the omission is indicated thus: —/—/.

New and altered entries notified for the first time
A = Advanced. R = Reduced. I = Insert.
D = Delete. C = Correction. ● = New product.

NEW QUARTERLY LIST DUE MARCH 1.
Cumulative list February 27 starts new series.
In case of postal delays with the Quarterly
PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

- A No. 5 (247 Chanel) dusting powder 6932 —/—/
50s 0; eau de Cologne 1482 —/—/21s 0; 1483
—/—/39s 6; 1484 —/—/70s 0; 1485 —/—/
105s 0; 1486 —/—/210s 0; eau de toilette 1302
—/—/23s 6; 1303 —/—/42s 6; 1304 —/—/
75s 0; 1305 —/—/126s 0; face powder 5012
—/—/19s 0; lotions 1203 —/—/39s 6; 1204
—/—/70s 0; 1205 —/—/105s 0; 1206 —/—/
210s 0; parfum de toilette atomiser 500 —/—/
60s 0; refill 500 R —/—/37s 6; perfume 207
—/—/45s 0; 100 —/—/55s 0; 200 —/—/
80s 0; 201 —/—/130s 0; 202 —/—/240s 0;
203 —/—/400s 0; 204 —/—/735s 0; 205
—/—/1,365s 0; 206 —/—/2,625s 0; 2028
—/—/5,250s 0; soap toilet —/—/4s 6; box
of 3 —/—/12s 6; bath —/—/7s 6; box of 3
—/—/21s 0; bath oil 1391 —/—/40s 0.
- A No. 22 (247 Chanel) eau de Cologne 1482 —/—/
21s 0; 1483 —/—/39s 6; 1484 —/—/70s 0;
1485 —/—/105s 0; 1486 —/—/210s 0; eau de

- toilette 1302 —/—/23s 6; 1303 —/—/42s 6;
1304 —/—/75s 0; 1305 —/—/126s 0; Lotions
1203 —/—/39s 6; 1204 —/—/70s 0; 1205
—/—/105s 0; 1206 —/—/210s 0; perfume 207
—/—/45s 0; 200 —/—/80s 0; 201 —/—/
130s 0; 202 —/—/240s 0; 203 —/—/400s 0;
204 —/—/735s 0; 205 —/—/1,365s 0; 206
—/—/2,625s 0; soap toilet —/—/4s 6; box
of 3 —/—/12s 6; bath —/—/7s 6; box of 3
21s 0.
- A Actidil (208 BW) tablets 2.5mgm 100 15s 10ea
—/—/23s 9; 500 68s 8ea/—/103 0
- R Alfonal (29 Alfonal) corn oil 1pt 33s 7/—/3s 6;
diabetic fruits Sorbitol sweetened 8oz 13s 6
—/—/1; 6.
- A Alfonal (29 Alfonal) Maizonnaise 7oz 27s 0/—/
3s 0.
- A Ambre Solaire (525 Golden) creme tube 42s 10/
10s 8/6s 3; oil bottle 46s 4/11s 7/6s 9; Lait
Hydratant 65s 2/16s 4/9s 6d.
- Anifit (529 Gorney) oily hair corrective, tube
25s 0 (2 doz)/6s 3 (2 doz)/1s 10
- A Ansun (50 APL) ointment 21s 0/5s 3/3s 0;
suppositories 21s 0/5s 3/3s 0
- D Betsolan (518 Glaxo) existing entry
- I Betsolan (518 Glaxo) cream tube 15 gm 5s 3ea/
—/7s 0 TS; eye/ear drops 5 mls 5s 0ea/
—/6s 8 TS; eye ointment 3 gm 2s 9ea/—/
3s 8 TS; injection vial 20 mls 15s 0ea/—/

- 20s 0 TS; 50 mls 36s 0ea/—/48s 0 TS; intra-
articular ampoules 1 mil 6 12s 0ea/—/16s 0
TS; tablets 0.25 mgm 200 20s 0ea/—/26s 8
TS; 1000 90s 0ea/—/120s 0 TS
- A Bois des Iles (247 Chanel) eau de Cologne 1482
—/—/21s 0; 1483 —/—/39s 6; 1484 —/—/
70s 0; 1485 —/—/105s 0; 1486 —/—/
210s 0; eau de toilette 1302 —/—/23s 6;
1303 —/—/42s 6; 1304 —/—/75s 0; 1305
—/—/126s 0; lotion 1203 —/—/39s 6; 1204
—/—/70s 0; 1205 —/—/105s 0; 1206 —/—/
210s 0; perfume 207 —/—/45s 0; 200 —/—/
80s 0; 201 —/—/130s 0; 202 —/—/240s 0;
203 —/—/400s 0; 204 —/—/735s 0; 205
—/—/1,365s 0; 206 —/—/2,625s 0; soap toilet
—/—/4s 6; bath —/—/7s 6.
- R Brocillin (1393 BRL) capsules/tablets 125 mgm
20 12s 0ea/—/18s 0 TS; 100 49s 4ea/—/74s 0
TS; 500 232s 0ea/—/348s 0 TS; 250 mgm 20
22s 0ea/—/33s 0 TS; 100 96s 8ea/—/145s 0
TS; 500 463 4ea/—/695s 0 TS; syrup 60 mls
5s 6ea/—/8s 3 TS
- R Broxil (1393 BRL) capsules/tablets 125 mgm 20
12s 0ea/—/18s 0 TS; 100 49s 4ea/—/74s 0
TS; 500 232s 0ea/—/348s 0 TS; 250 mgm 20
22s 0ea/—/33s 0 TS; 100 96s 8ea/—/145s 0
TS; 500 463s 4ea/—/695s 0 TS; syrup 60 mls
5s 6ea/—/8s 3 TS
- A Chanel (247 Chanel) make-up 7117 —/—/17s 6;
rouge automatique refill 7532/R —/—/9s 6;
coffret 2709 —/—/147s 0.
- A Color-Glo (525 Golden) 28s 0/7s 0/4s 1; dark
shades 33s 2/8s 4/4s 10.

Birmingham • Bournemouth • Leeds • Liverpool • Cardiff • Bristol

ORRIDGE & CO.

CHEMISTS' STOCKTAKERS

184 STRAND LONDON WC2. TEMPLE BAR 9212/3